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FOR ENGLAND.

Of all great deaths on English ground,
thine most,
Simon de Montfort, doth my spirit stir.
Thou fought'st for England, and thou
died'st for her,
Thyself of other race, from outland coast.
Law's mandatory and Freedom's, thou
thy host
Didst hurl against a sceptred law-
breaker;
Nor didst thou blench when Fate in plume
and spur
On Evesham field swept like a hungry
ghost.
Then for their lives thou bad'st thy nobles
fly,
"Thou dying, we would not live," they
made reply,
And dauntless round thy dauntlessness
were mown.
And thou, with wrath that hewed its way
on high,
In a crashing forest of the foe, alone.
—Wm. Watson, in the Atlantic Monthly.

AN ANGELIC ORDER.

We sat at the table together,
She cast a glance over at me;
Her face was the face of an angel—
A face I was thankful to see;
I fell neath the spell of her beauty,
Praised fortune for letting us meet,
And, blissfully dreaming, I ordered
The things that I wanted to eat.

Her eyes were of velvety softness,
I looked on her face and was glad,
And I felt something sweetly alluring
In the shy, demure manner she had;
Her form was the form of a goddess,
Her face was enchantingly fair—
I was manlier, nobler, and purer,
For sitting so close to her there.

The waiter bent over her shoulder—
I listened, expecting to hear
Her ask for a cup of ambrosia—
Her presence made heaven seem near!
I thought of those days on Olympus
When goddesses banqueted there—
She ordered "some sausage and onions,"
And I nearly fell out of my chair.
—Exchange.

BY SUMMER WATERS.

Loafing by the summer waters at the close
of the day—
Scents and colors that are pleasing—over
all the twilight gray;
Withered shells of last year's walnuts that
about me scattered lie,
Seem the skulls of airy warriors slain in
battles long gone by;
The green heron, like a corsair, hovers
where the ripples flow;
Still belated bees are humming where the
elder blossoms glow;
But all tumult waxes fainter—borne to
regions far away—
As I loaf by summer waters at the closing
of the day.

Elms and beeches wave above me, yet before my drowsy view
Cloud-cathedrals shine out whitely through the gateways of the blue;
In the peace that wraps all nature as her foliage of green,
Doubt is listless and ambition is a worry that has been;
The forgotten are remembared, as the hour seems nearing fast
When life's final curfew rings to put out the lights at last—
And I feel so near to heaven that I can hear the harpers play,
As I loaf by summer waters at the closing of the day.
—Will T. Hale, in New York Times.

HOME AGAIN.

With a blue Mauser hole in me shoulder,
An' the fever rackin' me bones,
Till I feel more'n twenty years older,
I'm settin' out here on the stones;
Settin' out here on the pavement,
Thinkin' o' not long ago,
When the entire show wuz the army,
An' I was part o' the show.

There's holes in the tips o' me elbows,
The rear o' me breeches is thin,
An' the shoes that I wore from Manila
Is lettin' the water come in;
An' the gal I left here behind me
Is married an' got a kid—
She thort I wuz killed at Malolos,
So she said, an' mebbe she did.

But it ain't o' the gal I'm a-thinkin',
Women don't worry me none,
It's as well to be shut of 'em always,
If you can't always be Number One;
The trouble wid me is me stummick—
I haven't had nothin' to eat,
'Ceptin' soup-house rations an' hand-outs,
An' I've been near a month on the street,

Trampin' an' trampin' an' trampin',
Lookin' for somethin' to do,
Wid the heart wore out o' me body,
An' the sole wore off'n me shoe.
Oh, it's grand to fight for yer country,
'Cause when you come home an' die,
They'll fire a salute in yer honor
On the follerin' Fourth o' July.
—Maurice Brown Kirby.
Washington, D. C.

QUEER BAYONET EXERCISE FOR SOLDIERS

Here is an illustration of one of the ways they prepare for war in time of peace on the exercising grounds of the Russian army, from the New York Herald. On the top of an embankment a number of mannikins are arranged on stands, so that they can be rocked to and fro. These are set in motion just before the order to "charge" is given to the men at the foot of the hill.

There is an immediate scramble to reach the top in the least possible time, and, with bayonet fixed, to attack the lifeless, yet moving foe. The men have to

use correct aim to push their weapons forward and just strike the mannikin through the heart or other part which may be designated in advance by the commanding officer.

After the charge, the same column continues down a precipice, where wooden breastworks impede their march. These must be scaled or vaulted, and then another set of rocking dummies is encountered.

The different exercises with the bayonets resemble very much those employed in fencing. No changes have been made in this respect since the first invention of the bayonet as a weapon, in 1888, by Selmnitz, a captain in the Saxon army.

Coal Trade.

In 1900 the eight Southern states concerned in coal producing, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, had an output of fifteen times as much as they had twenty years before. In 1900 West Virginia's output was 21,280,430 tons, against 1,756,144 tons in 1880. The total value of the Southern product in 1880 was $1,757,756, and in 1900 $41,753,573.

NEW YORK LANDMARK OF THE REVOLUTION

FRAUNCES' TAVERN, AS IT IS TO-DAY.

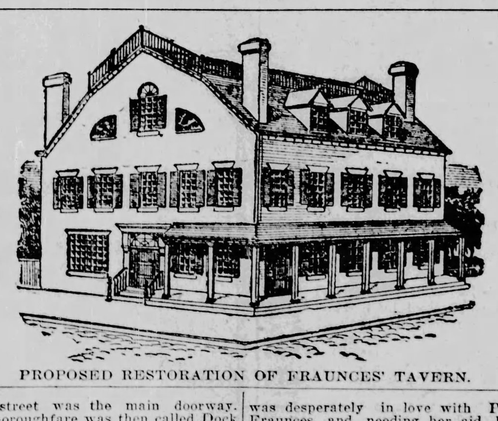
The Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Women's Auxiliary of the latter, a large number of intelligent citizens of Revolutionary descent, and patriotic Americans generally who are conversant with the facts, are engaged in an effort to preserve what is probably the most interesting landmark of Revolutionary times in New York—the famed Fraunces' Tavern, on the corner of Broad and Pearl streets, that city.

The first engraving shows the building as it exists to-day. The second shows what was probably its original form—for no picture or drawing of it exists, made within the eighteenth century. The lower walls, the partitions and interior arrangement, of the two lower stories, stand to-day as they did in Revolutionary times. The upper stories were simply built upon the solid walls and foundations of the original structure.

Let us briefly review the history of this noted hostelry, and the reasons will appear why it should be preserved as a Mecca of American patriots.

The land on which it was erected was the property of Captain Oloff Stephanus Van Cortlandt, one of the founders of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, now that city of New York. His son, Col. Stephen Van Cortlandt, married Gertrude Schuyler, and brought her, a bride, to a cottage he erected on the site, in 1671. In 1700, he deeded the afterward historic site to his son-in-law, Stephen Delancey, a French Huguenot nobleman and a prominent merchant of the infant metropolis. In 1710, Delancey built a high-roofed three-story mansion on the corner, very probably in its general outlines the same as the second engraving in this article.

This residence ranked, in size and importance, with any of that period in the colony. It was built of small yellow bricks, imported from Holland, and was roofed with Dutch-made tiles. Beneath its gable front and five windows on



PROPOSED RESTORATION OF FRAUNCES' TAVERN.

Pearl street was the main doorway. That thoroughfare was then called Dock street, because the property to the eastward reached the waters of the East river. The name was later changed to Queen street, and after the Revolution to Pearl street, which is the designation it bears to-day. The shore-line has receded eastward, due to the filling in which is inevitable. At the time it was built, the Van Cortlandt mansion's eastern windows looked directly out on the waters of the broad river and the green height now covered by the closely-built blocks of the city of Brooklyn. Very probably the frugal merchant Delancey had a warehouse and wharf in his back yard, to accommodate his ships engaged in ocean trade.

The Delancey mansion was one of the social centers of the day. The White Hall, or Government house, the fort, the barracks and the bowling green, were close on the left; at the rear, were two ship basins—now solid ground—with the Royal Exchange and the Exchange Coffee-house between them; diagonally across Broad street was the King's Arms tavern, the favorite resort of the day.

The mansion descended through his son James, a colonial judge and acting governor, to his grandson Oliver. In the time of the latter the neighborhood had been given over to business, and he removed further up town, leasing it as a residence to his business partner, Col. Robinson. On the death of the latter in 1757, the firm of Delancey, Robinson & Co. moved their store into the dwelling. Here they remained until January 15, 1762, when the mansion passed by sale to Samuel Fraunces, with whose patriotic name it afterward became imperishably connected.

Samuel Fraunces was a West Indian of French extraction. From his swarthy complexion he was called "Black Sam," though without negro blood. He turned the building into a tavern—the equivalent of the modern hotel—and, swinging out a sign with the effigy of Queen Charlotte, he named his inn the Queen's Head—probably because it was in Queen street. He was the best cook in New York, and the best connoisseur of wines and liquors therein.

Fraunces' Tavern was the patriotic headquarters in New York. The Social club met there, among whose members were John Jay, Gouverneur Morris, Robert Livingstone, Samuel Verplanck, and other afterward distinguished men. It was here that the plan was laid to rival the "Boston Tea Party," which occurred in December, 1773. In April, 1774, a ship came into port having on board eighteen chests of tea. The Sons of Liberty met in the "Long Room" of Fraunces' Tavern, and from thence went direct to the vessel. In broad daylight, instead of at night, as was the case in Boston, they threw the tea into the water, and ordered the captain to return across the Atlantic without delay. He hoisted sail and set forth; and while he dropped down the bay the patriots gathered at the Liberty Pole on the Commons, ran up their flag, and from the cannon at its foot fired a salute over their own daring patriotism.

A word concerning the Long Room. Every inn, at that day, had a large room or hall, for dances, banquets, lectures and other public gatherings. It was so named because the great Indian council house of the Six Nations, in Central New York, was called the "Long House." That of Fraunce's Tavern was on the second floor, with two windows on Pearl street and five on Broad. It measured 38 by 19 feet, and remains to-day much as it was in Revolutionary times.

In 1775, the famous "Committee of Correspondence" between the colonies met here. The same year, a party of King's College students, led by Alexander Hamilton, went by night to the Battery, secured the guns and ammunition, and fired on a British barge. The warship Asia answered with two shots, aimed at Fraunces' Tavern. One 18-pound ball pierced the roof, and another fell near by. The former was treasured in the old tavern as one of the only two hostile shots that ever touched New York. It disappeared in 1894, and its fate is unknown.

When Washington drove the British from Boston in 1776, he hastened to New York, hoping to prevent its occupancy by Lord Howe and his 30,000 British troops. For a time, Fraunces' Tavern was his headquarters. During his stay in New York, the Father of His Country was the subject of a plot aimed at his life. A British deserter named Hickey was one of his body-guard. Washington had his headquarters at that time at Richmond Hill. Sam Fraunce's daughter Phoebe was in charge of the housekeeping. Hickey was in a plot under the royalist governor Tryon to poison Washington. But he was desperately in love with Phoebe Fraunces, and, needing her aid, he revealed the scheme to her. She told her father. Hickey was arrested, and, confessing his guilt, was hanged.

Sam Fraunces was a patriot. He was a private in Col. Malcolm's regiment of Continentals. With the defeats on Long Island and White Plains, New York was relinquished to the British, and for seven long years Sam Fraunces never saw his tavern, which was occupied by British officers. On November 25, 1783, the British evacuated the city, and the ragged Continentals entered it. That night there was a mighty banquet in the Long Room of Fraunces' Tavern, given by Governor Clinton to Gen. Washington and Luzerne, the French ambassador. Sam Fraunces himself superintended the cookery, and over a hundred generals, officers and distinguished patriots sat at table with the governor and the guests of honor.

Ten days thereafter, in the same Long Room, Washington bade farewell to his officers of the Revolutionary army, just prior to his going before Congress to surrender his commission as commander-in-chief. Within these historic walls were gathered nearly all the great military leaders of the American cause, and it was the last scene of the Revolution.

In 1785 Sam Fraunces sold the tavern, and in 1789 he became the steward of Washington's Presidential household. But the building has always borne his name, to the present. The last historic gathering within its walls was on February 2, 1790, when the Supreme court of the United States opened its first session, New York then being the national capital. In the evening a banquet was tendered the members of the court by the grand jury, and the Long Room was the scene of festivities.

To-day this historic building is still a house of entertainment, but it is filled with foreigners—for it is on the East Side of New York.

The owner will not sell the building, and it is in danger of being torn down, that a sky-scraper may be erected on the site. Hence the plan of those who desire to preserve it is, that the small block on which it stands shall be condemned for park purposes, that the Tavern be restored to what was its original form, and the remainder of the block be turned into a park. Every patriotic American must hope that this may be accomplished. If there is a building dating from the Revolution which deserves restoration and preservation, it is the tavern of patriotic old Sam Fraunces.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

W. A. EDDY'S NEW FLYING AEROPLANE

So great is the cost of construction of flying machines having men on board to steer them, and so great is the difficulty of maintaining the stability of such a machine, that an enormous saving in experimental expenses can be made by using models sustained and discharged from kites in midair. The bulk of a cigar shaped balloon is so great that in the costly experiments carried out by M. Santos-Dumont, and earlier by the French war department, it was demonstrated that a speed of seventeen miles an hour was the greatest attained. This is very valuable, but the balloon is at once helpless as soon as the wind reaches twenty miles an hour, which often happens and may last all day.

At the American Museum of Natural History, at New York, I saw a devil's darning needle, or dragon fly, pinned to a white surface under glass. Its total spread of wing from tip to tip was about five inches, and its length of body from head to tail about six inches. Its transparent, weblike wings, superposed like the slats of a window blind, were like thin glass, and the fibrous delicacy of the wings was far beyond the power of human construction to equal, yet I made a rough imitation of very thin matchwood, and when completed its total length was 28½ inches from head to tail and 28¾ inches across.

Its wings of thin bentwood were covered by tissue paper, braced into position with thread. It was so light that it could not be sustained in midair from the kite cable without great danger that the wind would break it. At 3 p. m., therefore, I sent it aloft hooked to the back of a mammoth nine foot tailless kite, having previously tested the dragon fly by launching it from a height of twenty feet, but this failed to give it sufficient air space.

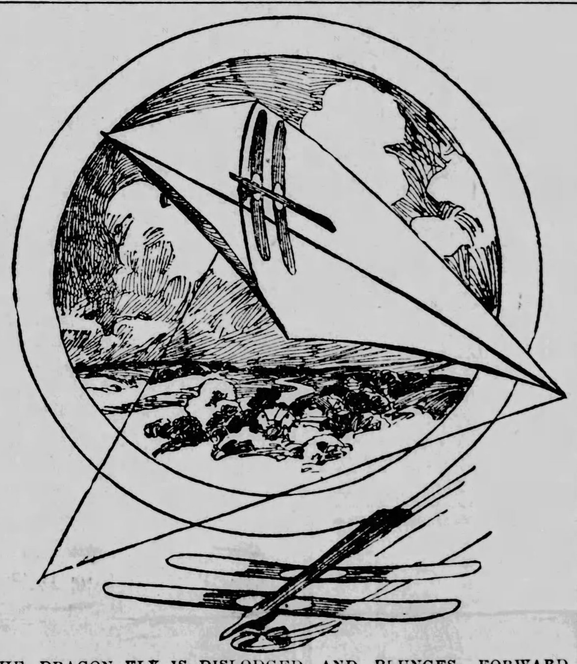
The hook at the back of the kite was so arranged that a sudden pull and release of the kite string caused the dragon fly to glide forward against the wind and off the hook, thus launching it in midair. Its wings are rigid and do not vibrate, and the fly at present makes its flight against the wind, like Lilienthal's machine, by gravity only.

I had difficulty in dislodging it aloft, but finally, at twenty minutes after 3 p. m., it started on its downward flight. It immediately cut huge circles fifty feet in diameter, moving from right to left, and when its circular movement brought it to a point facing the wind it would hover and mount a little, and then, as the wind lulled, it would go on with its circular flight. It made fifteen or twenty flights, many starts being from a height of five hundred feet or more.

Its movement was far swifter than that of any aeroplane so far tried by me. In some respects its flight resembled the wonderful original in nature. It stopped suddenly when facing a gust of wind and made great swiftness and rapidity of curve, but I could not hope to equal the wonderful speed of the real insect.

I am preparing to operate perpendicular propeller fans near the forward wings, by means of rubber under twisted tension, or by steam power, and there is no doubt that, with an improved rudder, I can make the fly circle either to the left or right, as the rudder is set.

It is well known that the devil's darning needle devours mosquitoes and, on comparing the wing motion of the two insects I find that the mosquito flies with a convex wing, which gives it a comparatively slow flight, but a fixed position in the air, enabling it to hover and at times bite while hovering. Since the devil's darning needle starts and stops and flies with lightninglike rapidity, it can easily overtake and devour the mosquito in midair. I believe that the coming flying machine will have many of the traits of the devil's darning needle.—Wm. A. Eddy, in New York Herald.

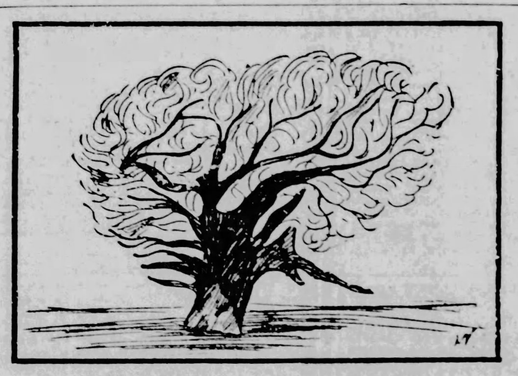


THE DRAGON FLY IS DISLODGED AND PLUNGES FORWARD WHEN THE KITE STRING IS SUDDENLY PULLED AND THEN PAID OUT.

SACRED BO TREE; OLDEST IN THE WORLD

The oldest tree that has resisted the ravages of time is certainly the Bo-Gaha, or the sacred bo, which Jules Leclerq, correspondent of the Academy of Belgium, saw and described. This tree is authentically affirmed to be 2,200 years old.

The tree still lives at Anuradhapura, the old capital of the Kings of Ceylon. It is a Ficus religiosa, coming from a branch cut from the tree under which Gautama rested the day he became a



Buddhist. Planted in the year 288 B. C., in the eighteenth year of the reign of Devenipiatissa, it is to-day 2,180 years old. This extraordinary tree evidently wants to verify the prophecy of the King who planted it: "It will flourish and bloom till the end of time."

The sacred bo was honored in all dynasties and spared by all the invasions. During twenty-two centuries millions of pilgrims have come from all points of Ingia to kneel at the foot of this venerable tree. Even to-day its leaves are piously gathered by pilgrims, who cherish them as sacred relics. The renown of this tree dates from long ago. In the fifth century of the Christian era the Chinese traveler Fa-Hian went to visit it.

To-day the bo of Anuradhapura is only a ruin of vegetation in the midst of the innumerable ruins of the monuments which surround it. Its branches are sustained by the aid of great pillars, the trunk is propped up by works of masonry, forming a sort of pyramid, whose height grows form century to century. The altars are erected around it and the pilgrims deposit their offerings.

The tree is in an inclosure. To penetrate the sacred precincts one must cross the porch of a temple, to which are attached the priests who take care of the bo. The leaf is the size of the palm of the hand, heart-shaped, somewhat like the large leaf of the birch. The branch is so frail that the leaves seem to tremble constantly.

That is, say the faithful, because the tree rejoices to have given its shade to Buddha.—Chicago Tribune.

Asphalt a Scientific Mystery.

A writer in the Chicago Record-Herald says that asphaltum is the puzzle of scientists and the joy and pride of road-makers. Geologists and chemists have placed the mysterious material in the coal and petroleum family, yet they do not agree on its origin. Some of them claim volcanic parentage for the curious stuff; others trace its family back to the vegetable tribe. But all are of one mind in that it is one of the most useful and usable products of the earth's crust.

The Archbishop or the Dean?

There is a story told of a candidate for priest's orders, who was preaching an extempore trial sermon before the late Archbishop Tait and Dean Stanley. In his extreme nervousness he began in a stammering way, "I will divide my congregation into two—the converted and unconverted." This proved too much for the primate's sense of humor, and he exclaimed: "I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better say which is which."—London Echo.

CHAPTER XII—THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

We had journeyed about a mile, I judge, Fred Horne's ringing staff close behind, when I heard him say: "Best rest thee, Robert and James. I will stroll on, as thy fast gait will soon overtake me." He had no sooner left my hearing than I tapped gently on the door and the head man opened it.

"Bob!" said I, hazarding a guess at the name of the darkey ahead, "who in the city dresses hair? I want my own natural hair put in the best possible shape on short notice."

"Me Jim. Dat Bob. He do dat, sah. He mighty handy, sub. He Carliny nigga. He marster's body servant long years' 'fore marstah die. Me Bob's boy. He my father. Dat reason Mis Edie bring me an' him up heah, suh. We her boys. We not Massa Horne's."

"Well! Can I get one of you to act as my body servant until—until I get one?"

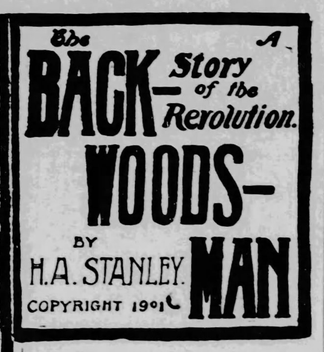
"Suttinly, suh! Suttinly! Mis Edie wouldn't heah to no outsidah comin' in, suh. Not for a minute, suh. We tote you right up, suh, an' I jess stay right by until youah white boy git de goods stoahed, suh. Suttinly, suh!"

I comprehended the situation at once. These colored boys as well as the rest had been given an idea by that facetious Irish friend of mine that I was a backwoods nabob, rather than a refugee among the Oneidas. I was too weary to explain to them, as I had endeavored to do to Mr. Horne. Besides, it was unnecessary. So I leaned back again and awaited events. A few minutes later I became aware that we were mounting steps, double doors were thrown open, and, without stopping, the panting slaves bore me up a broad stairway, along an upper hall quite as broad, and setting the chair down before an open door, assisted me out into the most handsomely furnished room my eyes had ever beheld. Weak and nervous as I was, I felt like retreating, but that I was afraid to do for fear of being seen. I must make the best of the queer position fortune had placed me in, and with as much dignity as I could assume, I summoned the two slaves, submitted myself to them, and began to fit myself for presentation to my hosts. It seemed quite likely that at least one of the darkies had been body servant to a gentleman, for no two fellows ever were handier. They disrobed me as if I had been a child, and bathed me as tenderly as a mother might. Then I was shaved. My abundant black hair was shampooed, trimmed, braided and ribboned. My fine deerskin suit, with its quill trimmings and rich facings about the neck and shoulders, and on the moccasins, was then put on me, and I felt that I did not make a bad appearance.

A glance in the mirror showed me a young man apparently twenty-five years of age—I looked much older than I was—of enormous size and splendid figure. This was the largest mirrow I had ever seen, and the first one of any size above an inch square, that I had looked into for two years. It will therefore be easily imagined that my own image, as reflected, seemed to me like that of a stranger. I was much larger than I had thought, being fully a head taller than the tallest of the two negroes. My shoulders had broaded wonderfully, and I was in truth a giant. My smoothly shaven and carefully powdered features were large, clean cut and regular and not unhandsome. My eyes, always black were as jet now, and flashed and glittered, owing to my repressed excitement I suppose. My teeth were large, even and white as milk. My unusual pallor, caused doubtless by all the blood letting I had sustained, rendered me less swarthy than I had been otherwise, and probably added to the interest that my appearance created.

I felt that I appeared to advantage the second that Bob and Jim assisted me from the chair and into the spacious, old-fashioned drawing room, where sat the two ladies awaiting me. The older lady was a slight, sweet-faced, motherly looking woman of fifty years, and when Jason, hurrying in, presented me to "My wife, Abigail," her welcome was as cordial as I could desire. Any one sent to them so highly recommended as I was by Cousin Samuel, they were exceedingly well pleased to see. As she finished, she kept hold of my hand and assisted her husband in presenting me to Miss Edith Darrah. I took the fair hand Miss Darrah graciously extended, and as I bent over it, though I knew not why, I was completely fascinated. Some strange magnetism moved me mightily, and it was only by an effort that I could look elsewhere, or speak to any one else. Such are the boyish experiences of many, I suppose, and with many oft repeated, but this was my first and last. Its severity may not therefore seem so remarkable. As I regained my self-control and took time to more critically survey the young lady before me, I was quite positive I had never before seen so beautiful a woman. Here apparently was strength and intelligence and sweetness, all that was desirable in woman. Never before in my life had I seen a woman even one-half so lovely.

She was very young—younger than I had at first thought her. She could not yet be twenty, but she had all the self-possession of a grande dame. Her voice was not the usual thin, girlish treble, so common to the very young white woman, but was full, rich and musical, with a cadence in laughter that reminded me of the chime of silver bells. In stature she seemed a trifle above the ordinary, for I noted that her hair was not worn as to height, in the extreme fashion of the day. Her figure was magnificent. Not voluptuous, but strong, firm and graceful, with softly rounded outlines. As to hair and complexion, I had thought her a decided blonde, at first sight, but under the lamplight the great masses of wavy hair lying in unpowdered curls upon her shapely head and down her beautiful neck, were nearer gold color, and the delicate blush of animation as she talked and laughed, was for the instant, rich as the tint of a dark-red fresh-blown rose. Her eyes were blue—a very dark blue—at times almost black and very expressive. When she smiled, they smiled first. When she expressed pity, approbation or reproof, they were the advance couriers. There was nothing cold, cruel or superficial about them. They seemed the windows of a pure womanly soul. Her dress was simplicity itself, consisting of a plain close-fitting woolen gown cut low in the neck, with a wide collar of that rarest of all laces—Argentan.



Gradually I grew more at my ease, and as I glanced about at the rich furnishings of the room, and realized that I was an honored guest, it really seemed to me as if poor Pete Diehl, the charity child of the brutal Mohawk valley farmer, had been given the form and fortunes of a prince. Surely, neither Sir William in his day, nor yet Sir John in his, had either of them been received by a woman more beautiful, or in more becoming attire. My boyish fancy, for I was but a boy, was so elated, I was so exalted by this sudden change, that my tongue became loosened—it was ever a ready one—my pale cheeks glowed, my eyes flashed, my voice at times took on deeper and manlier tones, and I was the chief object of that little circle. I was very careful not to boast, but when asked about my adventures in the Indian country, told my story, and told it well. I pictured the gentle, innocent Owaimee; that sternly grand old man Skenando; the imperious, kingly Thayendanega; Miss Molly as she had looked to me the morning and again on the night when I had last seen her; Sir William in his last hours; the Iroquois villages and villagers in peace and war; that grand old Iroquois maniac Tamaiaqua, as he had appeared that night at the council and later in the storm on the mountain—all these and more, and my hearers seemed thrilled. In truth I was the Othello of the little circle, and never in the castle of Brabantio did that famous Moor receive more sympathetic hearing, than did I in this refined Quaker household.

It would seem as if a man in my position—I had little of this world's goods, but the smattering of an education, and made no secret of it all—could scarce have been received as I was, nor yet retain his position as I did, but such was the true nobility of these people with whom my lot had been cast, that, even when they understood how Murphy had entirely overrated me, I was in every respect made one of them. I took occasion the day following my arrival, to once more lay before my good friend Horne, as well as his lady, my exact pecuniary position; also, to acquaint them with my desires and aspirations. They listened attentively.

"Thy lot hath indeed been a hard one Friend Peter," murmured Mrs. Horne, while tears of sympathy gleamed brightly in her motherly eyes.

"And it seemeth our duty to aid the lad in any way we can, Abigail," joined in Jason. "If thou canst with convenience make provision for his continued entertainment here, I can use him to good advantage at certain hours of the day in our storehouse, the business of which increaseth fast this spring season. It will also be a pleasant recreation for me to instruct him each evening as our Cousin Samuel requested."

And thus began my life with the Hornes. My duties at the storehouse were light. Indeed, I had not work sufficient to soil my clothing, and no more than a man suffering from a bad wound as I was, could easily do. As I grew stronger, it seemed as if I had not enough for exercise. My studies I pursued in the early morning hours, my labor during the day, and my recitations and social enjoyments during the evenings. Friend Horne had taken my packs off my hands, at a price equal to the highest one offered me by any other buyer, and I was the possessor of nearly a thousand dollars in gold and silver. A portion of this money I had pressed upon Murphy. I also induced him to accept a fine hunting knife and wanted him to accept a brace of pistols to go with his double barrel rifle, but this he positively refused to do. He came over across the town to call on the family once before he started for Shamokin Flats, where his parents resided, but during all the rest of his stay in Philadelphia, lounged about the Horne warehouse or along the wharves. The Indian women had cleaned my own rifle quite well, after it was received from the drift where Brant found me, and while in Philadelphia Murphy made a fancy peep sight of the tushes of elk, which sight he put on with his own hands, at the shop of the nearest gunsmith. I think that the good little fellow was perfectly happy in the thought that I was so comfortably situated.

On the morning that he finally decided to strike out by the river route to the upper settlements, and thence across to the Susquehanna, he stood silent a long time holding my hand. At last he blurted out: "Faith, an' I can't tell ye why, me Dutch giant, but suthin tells me ye air born for a soger me bye, an' not fer a daler in hides an' hair. I cud wish ye an aisier life than that of the backwnds, but it's little figger me wishes'll cut. There's a great overrulin' Providence, Father, an' He says to me—it's not yere else but yere duty I require of yez. It may be yer duty's here fer the prisint, but 'twon's be long an' ye'll see it so. Now good bye. May the Lord bliss ye an' the divil fly away wid yer inimies."

Wringing my hand he made away, and twice before he turned the bend of the Old York road, leading up and across toward the Delaware water front, did I see him wipe his eyes with his hand. A warm heart, for all his bantering, had Murphy.

CHAPTER XIII—THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

My life in Philadelphia that spring, summer and fall of 1776, seemed to me, at the time, to be very uneventful, and in one sense it was. I did not participate in any of the stirring incidents of that period. My daily routine was to rise at 4.30, take a cold bath, set my little spirit lamp going, and, no matter what the weather, to sally out for a brisk fifteen-minute walk. Then I came back, drank a small cup of hot coffee, which had meanwhile been brewing over my lamp, ate a slice of brown of two hours. At 7 o'clock I went out for bread, and sat down for a hard study another short walk, usually meeting Miss Edith somewhere about the grounds, and we would return to the house together, for our breakfast, which, in this well-organized household, was invariably waiting at 7.30. Jason and his good wife Abigail were always present, always cheerful and always serenely pleasant.

There was no formal religious ceremony, as was the general custom in Quaker households, at this, our first daily meal, except that having awaited one another until all four were present, Jason took his place at the head of our little table, and, sitting there, repeated a verse of the Scriptures. Aunt Abigail followed with another, then I, then Edith, and bowing our heads for a single minute, we all four sat in silent prayer.

Now I had never, as a child, been taught to pray, and I confess that, at first, I simply bowed my head for form's sake and said no prayer. But one morning it so happened that I stole a glance at Edith and beheld her with eyes closed, lips moving, and a look on her sweet face such as only communion with a loved friend can lend. The thought smote me then with a force that was startling—her God was not my God. Why not? Then and there I wished to know God; to walk with him. I had never before felt in this way. Mr. Kirkland's long, well meant and really eloquent talks, had never brought me to a state of mind where I felt the necessity of seeking divine favor or guidance. Yet this one glance at the face of that pure young girl in prayer had moved me religiously, as nothing ever had before. As one holding aloof from God, I was denying myself to my duty and was unworthy of her friendship. As one performing a dumb show for mere form's sake, I was deceiving her and my good friends every time I bowed my head. I closed my eyes quickly, bowed my head yet more reverently and yet really prayed.

I never stole another peep at her face when I should be at prayer. I had no need. I could see it with my eyes closed. It seemed the sweetest privilege I had ever enjoyed, to approach the Throne of Grace in her company. I could not at that time have told why I felt as I did. I did not know what love was—the love of man for woman. To be sure, I had loved Owaimee, but even as I loved Skenando, or Murphy or Mr. Kirtland. A new love had now sprung up within me—a love for God, and for Him only, I thought it. It warmed my heart, made me more cheerful, showed me brightness in the world that I had never before seen; rendered me broader and better; gave me increased respect for myself.

No refining influences, except those of the good Dominie had ever before been exerted upon me.

I had come out of the wilds almost a savage. I had been thrown into the society of the utmost refinement, and that, too, at an impressionable age. I had ever been an admirer of the beautiful. Here was beauty of feature, form, mind and Christian character, comprised in one woman. That woman had denied me the enjoyment of intimate society. I had not been three months under her influence, before I had been radically changed. I retained all the will power and determination I had brought from the woods, and I had gained traits that would never have developed had I remained there. I could see that I was expanding; that my mind was growing; that I was already more of a man than I had once hoped to be. Now, I must guard against mistakes. Presumption seemed my nearest pitfall. Yes, I must guard against that. It seemed to me as if there was little danger of my committing that offense against any but these three friends of mine. I must watch myself and see to it that I did not transgress in this respect. I respected Jason Horne and was growing to love him, as men love one another. I also respected his wife Abigail, and loved her as a son might a mother. But Edith, I worshipped, and the belief was slowly possessing me, that she looked on me as a brother; as such respected me. I thought that I was returning her affection in kind. It was as a brother. I flattered myself, that I brought her flowers and pretty little gifts such as my purse could aord, as a brother that I rode with her when I could be spared from the storehouse. Sometimes the young aristocrats of the city sent out invitations or requests for her company on equestrian excursions, but unless I was included she rarely went. When she did go, I was always relied upon for all those little attentions which women expect.

In her turn, as clever sisters usually do with awkward brothers, she instructed me in music and the stately dances of the day; for she was an accomplished performer on the spinet, had a phenomenally sweet voice, and was a particularly graceful dancer. She seemed to take great pleasure in my aptitude in acquiring these accomplishments, and was most painstaking in the instruction she gave me in them, and under her constant tutelage, I soon began to change from an awkward backwoods giant to a gentleman of comparatively easy manners.

Thus were away that spring, summer and fall and winter of 1776-7.

Serene in my confidence, I enjoyed and lived my new life. I had never before known what life really was. Its possibilities for enjoyment, I was, however, to have a rude awakening.

We were returning from church one spring Sabbath, Edith and I. We had been to the little chapel which, at that time, stood where the road to Gray's Ferry first bears north along the higher grounds to the east of the Schuylkill. We sometimes attended the meeting of Friends with the Hornes, but that did not interfere with our attendance at this little chapel, the first of its sect, as I remember in all that Quaker neighborhood, and one of the first, aside from Christ church, in all the city. Edith attended there because it was with the established church she had worshipped at her own home in the south. I went to chapel at first because Edith did, and finally because I liked it best.

As we turned in on the grassy land, leading north from the Gray's Ferry road that day, the mettlesome Selim forged ahead and up the hill toward the High street road. Laughing back at me, his young mistress urged him on, until, with my slower mount, I was perforce, left behind. I well knew I could not overtake her until she chose to wait for me, and was also pretty certain that she would wait at the first good hiding place. This was her usual trick—to back her horse into the bushes and as I rode by looking ahead for her, to throw a stick or a May apple at me, laughing like a merry child, if perchance I did not at first detect her. But to-day she did not wait. I hurried my horse along and strove to catch a sight of her in this thicket or that. I knew she must be ahead, for Selim's shoe tracks showed plainly in the soft, damp earth. The land had been winding, but there was a branch leading to the east, just north of the "Quaker buildings." From this branch north, was a straight stretch of some distance—in fact, clear to our own gates, about half way north and south, between High street and Callowhill road. As I passed the branch before mentioned, I saw other tracks coming out from the

town, and from there forward, two horses traveled abreast. I spurred out into the open and five hundred yards ahead, beheld my lady and a new escort. I was forced to admit, at the first glance, that so far as appearances went, the change was decidedly for the better; and somehow a feeling of resentment against the laughing couple took possession of me. This was not the first time that I had seen her riding with young gentlemen, for she often rode about the city; but heretofore it had been my especial privilege to escort her to and from church. Here now was an interloper. My rights and privileges had been encroached upon. I grew sulky, and pulling my horse down to a slow walk, allowed the two ahead to once more gain upon me. An instant later Edith glanced over her shoulder and seeing me, energetically waved me ahead with her riding whip. I paid no attention to the summons, and so she and her new escort drew rein and awaited me. As I rode slowly up, they were chatting, and Edith was laughing merrily at some remark of his. I suspected it was concerning me or my ancient steed, and this suspicion did not improve my temper any, you may be sure.

"Quedar! What is the matter with old Jasper, that he is so slow to-day?" Then she added as I rode nearer, "Captain Mordaunt Woolsey, Mr. Ehlerson, a friend of ours and one of the family."

"Pleased to meet you sir, I am sure," smiled the gallant captain, and he extended his hand. I gave Jasper a jab with my right spur that carried the astonished beast to one side with a bound, and as he pranced about like a colt, I raised my hat and bowed to this new acquaintance, who withdrew his hand and raised his hat in turn.

Edith did not seem to notice my very apparent sulkiness, but gave expression to some light badinage upon my tardiness, to which I made no reply. Then I began looking Woolsey over, and as I looked grew yet more angry. I could hardly refrain from wringing the fellow's neck. I felt that I had good reason for anger. Here was a young girl, pure as the breath of the morning, receiving as a friend and introducing as such, a young blood whom I had seen the night before, down in the region below Dock street, drunk as a Piegan. To be sure he looked all right now. He was a far handsomer man than I. He was better clothed. His captain's uniform fitted him like a glove. His mount was a blooded English stallion under perfect control, for the captain rode well. Yet when I saw this gentleman down near the Delaware water front the night before, he and his companions—two Continental lieutenants—were reeling about in a low garden resort there, dancing on, and kicking over, tables, and deporting themselves generally as drunken people will. I realized that the captain might not be exceptionally bad. Many young men of social position and property, indulged in such escapades in those days; yet it made my blood boil to think that Edith should be ignorant of all this and be led to introduce such a fellow as a friend of hers. I felt as if I could kill him for daring to present himself in her society, after what my own eyes had told me of him. But what could I do? Such things were customary, and until some public scandal debarred him, he would continue to do this. It was not even my privilege to order him off. I ground my teeth and rode behind.

Presently, however, I mastered myself better, and while I did not attempt to lead the conversation, I managed to answer yes and no fairly civilly, to such questions as were addressed to me.

Arrived at the house, we gave our horses to Bob and entered together. The captain I soon sized up as the typical dandy of the day. Nearly six feet in height, of fairly strong build, with bold blue eyes and regular features, his address was in every way perfect. He looked like an Englishman of the better class, but proved to be one of Moore's men, now on a furlough, made necessary as he informed us, by a wound, received at that desperate affair at Moore's creek bridge one year before. He was one of those "men of first fortunes" of North Carolina, who, early in the year, to quote the famous records, "footed it the whole time to encourage the commoners;" and I may add, like many another of that gentry, was tattered by the chronicler. He had gone into the action a lieutenant, so he boasted, and by reason of his wounds had been made a captain of the cavalry. His glory, he would have us know, had "come demn near to costing him his life," and for nearly a year he had been kept from active duty. He was now about to take his command and before doing so, had come north, to visit friends and relatives in Philadelphia. I was later to learn that much of this tale of his was invention, but as I had no reason now for disputing him, held my peace and listened.

When we reached the drawing room, the captain and Edith began talking of southern friends and acquaintances, so, being left somewhat out of the conversation, I made my excuses, and leaving them together, wandered outside the grounds, and westward along the ridge toward the river. I knew that my usual Sunday afternoon with Edith was spoiled, that our early Sunday dinner would be ready soon, that my absence would create comment if not concern; yet I could not compel myself to sit by and see that fellow made much of. I wandered on through the swamp path, across the little stream running parallel with the Wissahikon, up across the higher ground, thence down to the Schuylkill. There near the water's edge, just where the Wissahikon debouches, I sat and sulked until the long spring day was nearly done. Just before twilight I was aroused from my moody reflections by a sound of voices, and looking up to where the cross road from the Middle Ferry wound north, nearest the river, I saw Miss Edith and the captain riding along together. He was talking very earnestly and she with her face upturned, was looking with equal earnestness into his eyes. The sight maddened me. My arms came up with their old motion, my finger crooked and had I held a rifle—

As it was, I seized a dry limb, started up and made as if to head them off, but at that instant he finished his story. They started up, rode faster, and I am glad to say I was too late to intercept them. Had I reached the road in time, there must have been murder. My anger frightened me as I recovered from it somewhat, and at nine o'clock I stole into the house and up to my room unobserved, and retired, nor did I go down again that night.

If the woman at work should make answer to the other woman, she might, perhaps, say: "You never had to scrub and clean when your back ached so that it seemed that every movement would break it in two." It's bad enough for a woman to suffer. But when she must suffer and slave at the same time she reaches the limit of her endurance.

Weak women who have been made strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, recommend it to others as a godsend. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I have been ailing some time now, being troubled with female weakness," writes Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson, of Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. "Every month I would have to lie on my back. I tried many different medicines and nothing gave me relief until I began Dr. Pierce's medicines, using two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have cured me. When I began your treatment I was not able to do very much, but now I do the work for my family of nine, and feel better to-day than I have for a year."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache. They do not create the pill habit.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The Manager of the B. & A., by Vaughan Kester, is a vivid love story interwoven with a luminous discussion of the present conditions of commerce and industry.

Sir John and the American Girl, by Lillian Bell, is a collection of short stories, taking name from the first. They are versatile and entertaining.

The Nineteenth Hole, by Van Tassel Sutphen, is another volume of short stories, all good. Golf in some form is the basis of each one.

From L. C. Page & Co., 212 Sumner street, Boston:

She Stands Alone, by Mark Ashton, is a historical novel of interest, with the wife of Pontius Pilate as the central figure.

The Corsair King, by Maurus Jokai, the famed Hungarian novelist, is not up to the high standard of most of his works, but it will find many readers among those who like the old-time blood and thunder novel.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

Elder Boise, by Everett Tomlinson, is a very interesting story, treating of a young minister's up and downs in a country town.

Felix Holt is the latest issue of the Personal Edition of George Eliot's works. Every lover of this writer's books should possess it.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

The Kidnaped Millionaires, by Frederick U. Adams, is a novel of Wall street and the tropics. It is a rattling, startling story, and an unusual piece of fiction.

A Princess of the Hills, by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is a love story of a wealthy American tourist, who falls in love with an Italian girl. The plot is intensely romantic, and the story interesting.

Camp Venture; A Story of the Virginia Mountains, by George Cary Eggleston, is a splendid story for boys, of forest life in the mountains of Southwestern Virginia.

An Aerial Runaway, by Wm. P. and Chas. P. Chipman, is a balloon story—a tale of the adventures of two boys, and an excellent book for all boys.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d street, New York:

Katherine Day, by Anna Fuller, is a clean and wholesome story, which will be read with interest.

Quality Corner is an English novel, whose scene is in an out-of-the-way spot near the Irish sea. It is a most interesting story of quaint people in quaint places.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Seal of Silence, by Arthur R. Condor, is a novel of English life, with a most ingenious plot, and with a pretty love story running through it.

From Life Publishing Co., 19 West 31st street, New York:

Richard Croker, by Alfred Henry Lewis, is the biography of the notorious Tammany leader, and written as a defense of the spoils system of politics.

From Dana, Estes & Co., Boston:

Geoffrey Strong, by Laura E. Richards, is a delightful romance of the career of a young doctor in a New England seaport. It is a sunshiny story, breezy and refreshing.

From F. M. Muckles & Co., 11 East 16th street, New York:

The Golden Tooth, by J. Maclaren Cobban, is a sensational novel with a hackneyed plot, but interesting also.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th street, New York:

The Golden Sceptre, by Philip Verrill Mighels, is a balloon story, located in the tropics, and a murderous tale of wild adventure.

From the Rand-McNally Co., Chicago:

The Handbook of the Pan-American Exposition is an excellent guide-book to any one who proposes to attend the Buffalo show, with pictures of the buildings and a map of the grounds.

From the Scroll Publishing Co., Chicago:

Oaky, the Son of His Father, by Dr. E. Proctor Holmes, is a so-called humorous story of New England.

MEN'S VIEWS OF WOMEN.

He is a fool who thinks, by force or skill, to turn the current of a woman's will.—Samuel Tuke.

The most beautiful object in the world it will be allowed is a beautiful woman.—Macaulay.

If the heart of a man is depressed with cares, the mist is dispelled when a woman appears.—Gay.

Lovely woman, that caused our cares, can every care beguile.—Beresford.

Raptured man quits each dozing sage, oh, woman, for thy lovelier page.—Moore.

Kindness in woman, not their beauteous looks, shall win my love.—Shakespeare.

How Sanitation Affects Industry.

The municipality of Paris contemplates the abolition of the domestic dust bin in favor of one of the several more economical and effective methods of waste removal which have been submitted, says a Paris correspondent. Great perturbation is caused by the proposal, as 40,000 men and women subsist entirely by sorting the contents of the threatened bins, and it is pointed out that all these people, with their families, must be reduced to starvation.

Right From Motives of Economy.

Duffy—Jones has just had half of his stomach cut out. Pretty rough, eh?

McGuffie—Not if he did it to be able to live on half rations, and thus cut down his eating expenses.—Puck.

Then He Takes His Chances.

"A millionaire can have things pretty much his own way in this world," said the philosopher. "He can," answered the other, "until he comes to make his will."—Washington Star.

Juvenile Perversity.

"Frankie Jone's ma says he can go swimmin' whenever he wants to. Is that so?" "Yes, that's the only way she can keep him out of the water."—Indianapolis News.

Bread.

"I asked you for bread," exclaimed the mendicant, bitterly, "and you gave me hygienic bread."

My conscience smote me at this.

"Poor fellow!" said I. "I'll see if I can't find you a stone!"

Never, to my dying day, shall I forget the look of gratitude he gave me.—Detroit Free Press.

Some Water Needed.

"I suppose if you had your way," said the temperance man, "you'd abolish water altogether."

"Not at all," replied the candid saloonkeeper; "there wouldn't be much profit in whisky if we couldn't get any water to put in it."—Philadelphia Record.

Phenomenal.

"We have the most wonderful cook you ever saw. You know, we only engaged her as a plain cook."

"Yes."

"Well, she makes good bread."

HYPNOTISM

FREE—Would you achieve business and social success; improve your talents; gratify your ambitions; cure diseases and bad habits; and wield wonderful power and influence over others? If so, write for our book—by thirty eminent specialists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing, Etc. It is the most remarkable work of the century. Positively nothing like it ever before published. It has brought success to thousands. We guarantee success to you or forfeit $1,000.00 in gold. The book is free. A postal card from you to-day brings the book tomorrow. Address,

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GRAY WOLVES.

They Make Life on the Plains Hazardous to Settlers.

Lib Vincent, one of Wyoming's old-time cow punchers and now riding on the Powder river ranges, says that the gray wolves of his section are legion in number and as fearless as they are ferocious, according to the Rocky Mountain News.

These gray and greedy scourges of the Powder river stock areas do their raiding in bands ranging in numbers of from six to thirty, each band being organized and disciplined under the leadership of an old dog wolf especially chosen for his wariness, speed and endurance. To this captain these gaunt and grizzled marauders yield an implicit and unswerving obedience—a statement evidenced from the fact that if one of these wolf leaders is slain or crippled his band at once amalgamates with some other troop possessing a leader of like capacity.

The age or size of their quarry is of little moment with these wolves, as they pull down and devour alike, cows, calves, steers, mares, colts and geldings. Their attack is always strategical and systematic, one portion of the band assaulting from the front and fastening on to the shoulder, ear or muzzle, and thus giving the big, old gray dogs, who are ever closing in from the rear, the objective opportunity of hamstringing the victim. Once hamstrung it is all over with the quarry and the entire band feasts at its leisure. Mr. Vincent has often seen on the Powder river ranges the mere empty hide and polished bones of what was once a lusty steer or polished gelding as sad souvenirs of the raid of a gray wolf band.

The cattle herds are open and easy prey to the bold canine bandits, the cattle fleeing from the pursuers and thus rendering individual attacks easy and successful. The horses, however, with their superior intelligence, very frequently beat off the wolves by forming on the open ground an equine square, with the mares and colts in the center, the gallant stallions on the corners and the best and bravest gelding distributed in the outer lines of defense. Not only do these equine squares frequently beat off their assailants, but they sometimes rout the wild dogs entirely, slaying numbers of them by striking, kicking and trampling.

This is an especial result when the horse herd has with it a stallion experienced in range life. He can smell a wolf farther than he can see him, and at his shrill and warning neigh the herd rushes together and quickly forms the protecting square. The wolves fully appreciate this fact and instances have been known of a gray band numbering scores of raiders trotting leisurely around one of these embattled squares and then seeking other and easier prey.

The gray wolf reaches a weight of 125 pounds and boasts alike brain, brawn, a noiseless, tireless foot, a savage ferocity and an insatiable appetite. It is said of him that he can run longer and easier, eat oftener and more and display more cunning and ferocity in a given length of time than any other known animal.

He is a prolific breeder, eight or ten pups being a not uncommon litter, while there is a Powder river instance of thirty-five pups being slain as the progeny of three wolf dams.

Up to six months old the gray wolf pup is awkward and unwieldy, and it is a favorite cowboy practice of the Powder river ranges to locate a gray wolf litter on the prairie and shoot the pups from horseback as they skulkingly roll and tumble from their covers in the grass and sagebush. Crack shots with the pistol have been known to get a pup with every bullet from their six-shooters.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES SENT BY A CLOCK

One of the most curious clocks in the world represents a square tower ornamented with a dial, and it is surmounted by an aerial telegraph. At the base is a fountain, and while this flows the arms of the telegraph are also in motion giving regular signals. This primitive method of telegraphing was definitely adopted by the national convention, in Paris, on July 25, 1793. During the wars of the French Republic and Empire it rendered great service, and did not fall into disuse until the close of the Crimean war.

The mechanism of the clock moves the telegraph and the fountain. It is placed in the lower part of the tower and consists of a toothed barrel, four wheels and a fly wheel. It can run for twelve hours without being wound, and a small bolt suffices to stop it and set it in motion. The large arm of the telegraph, known as the regulator, turns now in one direction, now in another, and so forms various signals. The small wings, or indicators, are moved by wires which are connected with pulleys. Only four

different figures can be produced by the mechanism, but each of these can be so modified that it becomes quite easy to make no less than 196 telegraphic signals.

This old clock is still in perfect working order, and several old persons in France say they remember seeing telegraph instruments of this kind in their youth, and that they worked well, except when there was a mist or a fog, when their signals were entirely invisible.—New York Herald.

SENSIBLE TO QUIT.

Coffee Agrees With Some People, But Not With All.

"Coffee has caused my son-in-law to have nausea and pain in the stomach and bowels.

In my own case I am unable to drink coffee without having distress afterwards, and my son, eleven years old, has had dyspepsia, caused by drinking coffee.

We all abandoned the use of coffee some months ago, and have been using the Postum Food Coffee since.

Each and every one of us have been entirely cured of our troubles and we are naturally great friends of Postum. I have tried several different ways of making it, but there's no way so good as to follow the directions properly; then we have a delicious drink." Mrs. A. E. Moublo, 331 Lynn St., Malden, Mass.

TWO FAMOUS YACHTS BEING DEMOLISHED

People often ask what becomes of the enormously expensive yachts that are built to challenge for and defend the America's Cup, says the New York Herald. This can be answered by what is going on now on two sides of the ocean. At City Island, at the New York entrance to the Sound, the Defender, which was the glory of the yachting world only a few years ago, is now being broken up. More than $230,000 was spent upon this boat, yet she was worthless for any purpose except America's Cup races. Because of the peculiar quality of the metal used in her construction—then first

tried and never used since—she began to go to pieces when laid up. She had finally to be sold for old junk.

Her competitor in the America's Cup races, the celebrated Valkyrie II., belonging to Lord Dunraven, is now being broken up in Scotland. She, too, was put up and sold at auction for old junk a few weeks ago, bringing hardly more than $1,000.

Thus two of the most celebrated yachts in the world, and which if they had been constructed for ordinary cruising purposes would now be in their prime, with many years' expectation of life, are simply so much old metal. So long as the deed of gift remains as it is at present and single masted challenging yachts are ninety feet on the water line, just so long, in the opinion of expert yachtsmen, will this business of building enormously expensive yachts in connection with the America's Cup go on.

The earlier wooden yachts, such as the Puritan, Volunteer and Colonia, constructed before the present extravagant methods were adopted, were refitted as cruisers and are now afloat. It is the opinion of many that such boats as the two Shamrocks, the Columbia, Constitution and Independence will four months hence be worth no more than what they would bring at auction as old junk.

LAPP WOMAN WHO TEACHES ALASKANS

One of the main features in connection with the government's new reindeer enterprise in Alaska, is the employing of experienced Lapland herders and their wives to care for the deer, and more especially to teach the Alaskan Eskimo the method of breeding and management of the deer in harness.

From last reports there are some 86

Laplanders now engaged in this work. They are distributed at the various reindeer stations, and are under a contract service for three years with the government. At the expiration of this time, they are given free transportation back to their country, or allowed a choice of settling in Alaska. Their pay is $30 per month.

There are about a dozen reindeer stations now established in Alaska, and more to follow. The natives are required to serve an apprenticeship of several years at the reindeer stations. During this time they are practically taught how to manage the deer and the making of sledges and reindeer harness. After the expiration of their service the government allows each a number of deer as his own personal property. The total number of reindeer in Alaska at present is 3,500, of which some two thousand have been distributed to the Eskimos.

Our illustration shows the wife of the chief herder at the Eaton reindeer station, with her characteristic Lapland cradle, which is hewn out of a solid log and carried on the back by a strap. She is very intelligent, and her particular duty is to teach the Eskimo women the art of making reindeer clothing, which is the warmest and best adapted for Arctic climates. She also instructs them how to prepare the various foodstuffs which the reindeer furnishes, such as butter, cheese and the cooking and drying of the meat. For this work she receives the same pay as the herders.

She travels from station to station, where the classes of women are assembled from the surrounding country of one hundred miles or more. She then gives daily object lessons in her domestic work and gradually the Eskimo women are taught the ways of civilization.—New York Herald.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

AN ESTIMATE.

He that distrusts his fellow men,
And eyes them all askance,
Confesses what a knave he'd be
If he had but a chance.
—Washington Star.

NO MARKET IN SIGHT.

"I'd like to write a book, but I can't afford it."

"Can't afford it?"

"Yes; I'd have to give it to my friends, and my enemies wouldn't buy it."—Chicago Herald.

AN EXPERT NEEDED.

"They ought to be at least one dancing master on the Schley Inquiry Board."

"Why?"

"So as to decide whether the Brooklyn's waltz movement was well timed or not."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AS TO THE STAGE.

"Papa," inquired the dramatic critic's small son, "are play actors and actresses any worse than other people?"

"Morally speaking, my son," said the father dispassionately, "I suppose they are not. But on the stage—well, I don't see how anybody could be worse than some I've seen."—Detroit Free Press.

WORSE

"Do you think a girl ought to chew gum?"

"Well, I can stand that; but excuse me when she begins to chew the rag."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Recipes for Canning Corn.

Editor Farmstead:—M. M. S., of West Virginia, asks how to can corn without soaking. If she will follow this recipe closely, she will have corn the year around as fresh and sweet as though she had just picked it, when the corn is at its best for cooking: Pick it just before you want to use it; husk and cut off the cob in an earthen pan enough for one can, put three or four spoonfuls in the can and press until the milk or juice fills all the cracks around the corn and can; add three or four spoonfuls more and press the same as before. So keep doing until the can is full; put on rubber and top, and turn on as tight as possible; continue as before for the next. Press with a round, smooth, hard wood stick that works freely through the top of the can. Wind every can in a piece of white cloth and set in the boiler, cover with cold water and boil four hours. When done, take out. If any of the rubbers have slid out, take off and put new ones on as quickly as possible; wipe the cans clean, and set in a cool, dark place in the cellar. It thoroughly pressed and sealed there is no trouble in keeping it.—Mrs. E. M. B., Howell, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to request of C. L. C., Glover Gap, W. Va., I send a recipe for canning corn: Shave the corn from the cob, and to every eight pints of corn put three pints of cold water; put on the stove and let boil 20 minutes; then take one pint of table salt and stir thoroughly in the corn; let boil three minutes longer, then can same as you would fruit, in earthen or glass jars. When you wish to use it, it will need a little freshening, but it does not take more than ten or fifteen minutes, if you change the water once or twice.—Mrs. N. W. D.

Editor Farmstead:—I find an inquiry in my Blade, and send my recipe for canning corn, which requires no soaking. This is a tried recipe, used in my family for many years: Take tender corn, cut from the cob in two slices, without scraping; measure out six full heaping quarts; put on plenty of water and let boil a few minutes. Dissolve one ounce of tartaric acid in one-half teacupful of boiling water and stir in the corn. Then can in tin cans (glass will not keep it). When wanted for use, pour out into the vessel to be cooked in and let it come to a boil; dip off all the acid water and save it; then dissolve one teaspoonful of common baking soda in a little hot water and pour into the cooking can, using one teaspoonful to one-half gallon of corn. If you should use too much soda and turn the corn yellow, pour the acid water back and dip off again. One soon understands the exact amount to use. Then season the corn with salt, a little sugar and butter, and some like to use a little cream and flour, made into a batter, and thicken the broth of the corn. This is just as you please.—Mrs. L. V. B., Conkling, Tenn.

Tomato Catsup.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade a request for a recipe for tomato catsup, and will give mine.

Take one-half bushel good ripe tomatoes, wash clean, and cut out all black ends. Put into a porcelain kettle, cook soft, and rub through a sieve that will retain the seeds. Now return to the kettle, and cook to the consistency of very thick apple butter, with salt to taste, stirring all the time to keep from burning. Now take vinegar, with which has been mixed a small teacupful of sugar and ground cinnamon, cloves and cayenne pepper to suit the taste; boil up twice, remove from the fire, let cool and bottle for use. Do not make too thin with vinegar.—Mrs. P., Paoli, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade an inquiry for a recipe for making tomato catsup. Take one peck of thoroughly ripe tomatoes, cut up, boil tender, and rub through wire sieve. Add one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, or one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; six tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of mustard, and one tablespoonful of allspice; if you like, one pint of vinegar. Boil gently two hours, stirring often. Heat the bottles with hot water, and seal air tight, while hot. One peck of tomatoes will make one gallon of catsup. The more tomatoes you use, add more of the spices according. As to the kind of tomatoes to use, any good thoroughly ripe tomato will make good catsup.—E. M. B., Howell, Mich.

Elder Wine.

Editor Farmstead:—Pour four quarts of water upon eight quarts of elderberries and let stand two days; then boil for half an hour, strain, and put in three pounds of moist white sugar to every gallon of wine; then add an ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, and two ounces of powdered ginger; boil it again, dip a piece of toast in yeast, and work around the liquid with it, then bottle.—Mrs. N. W. D.

Roup in Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—I see that J. W., Cadillac, Mich., wants to know what is the matter with his turkeys. The swelling under the eyes is roup in its first stages. It is common among turkeys, and is caused by a change in the weather. There may not be but one affected at first, but after roup is started in a flock it will go all around. If it forms in pus spots of a yellowish color under the skin, it is not apt to kill; but if it causes the throat to swell, then it is almost sure to kill. Here is my remedy for roup:

Take one ounce of vaseline, one ounce of mutton tallow, and one dram of gum menthol. Dissolve the tallow and gum menthol together over a slow fire, and add the vaseline while hot, stirring well. Use cold. Clean out the turkey's or chicken's mouth, burning the cleanings; then anoint the head well with salve, putting some in the mouth, and also, with a stick or lead pencil, put some down the throat. Do this two or three times a day for three days, and you will effect a cure.—J. D. G., Arcadia, Kan.

Removing Roses, Etc.

Editor Farmstead: Will somebody please tell through the Blade what time in the fall one could move raspberries, rose bushes, or shrubs of any kind, or is it impossible, without killing them?—E. B., Howell, Mich.

Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of the readers of The Blade give a cure for ringbone? I asked this question some time since, but received no answer. Will some one answer in the Farmstead?—J. H., Logansport, W. Va.

Allingolt.

Editor Farmstead: I have a yearling colt which has something the matter with his ankle in the hind foot. When he steps it seems to be stiff, and pops as though it slipped out of place and back. It is swollen a very little. Has been this way about two months. What is the matter and cure?—N. J. M., Pepsin, Mo.

Destroying Fish—Bitter Root.

Editor Farmstead: How can I kill or get rid of the fish now in my pond, so as to stock it with carp?

Also—Is there any cure for bitter rot in apples?—W. M. M., True, W. Va.

Gooseberries.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader, who has had experience, tell how to cultivate gooseberries — thinning, setting, pruning, etc., and the best time in the year for the same? Can it be done in the fall?—H. W. M., Mission Valley, Iowa.

A Pork Question.

Editor Farmstead: Can you tell me whether it would be safe to sugar cure fresh pork at present or not? If not, is there no other way in which to preserve it except to put it in brine? We wish to kill a hog but have no relish for salt pork.—O. M., Junction, Ohio.

Ailing Pigs.

Editor Farmstead: I wish somebody would tell me, through your column, if any one knows a remedy for my pigs. They are five weeks old; have been growing nicely until the last week, when scabs appeared on their heads. Then it spreads over their bodies. Their eyes scab over and they get droopy and poor, but they eat well.—M. D. C., Walkerton, Ind.

ANGORA GOATS.

Experience of a Blade Reader With These Animals.

Editor Farmstead: I have owned Angora goats for over six years. I cleared up over 30 acres of brush land with them. They will eat brush half an inch thick. They are more healthy when they have some brush and will eat grass, grain of all kinds, garden truck, weeds and all kinds of vegetation. I believe they are very fond of salt and are very gentle, easy to handle and easy to keep in an enclosure, if the fence is straight up and down, and no stumps near, so that they can jump on the stump and then on the fence, thence down, or a leaning rail or board on which they can walk up. The mohair, or wool, brings from 75c to $1.00 per head and they sell at $12 to $14 per head.—P. M., Dallas, Ore.

DROUTH AND CORN.

What Has Been Learned During the Present Summer.

A lesson of the utmost national importance is emphasized by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in an interview giving the results of his extended tour of personal observation and study in the Western corn belt. Never before in our history has there been an opportunity to determine the effects on the crops of protracted heat and drouth over so large an area, and it is very fortunate for all agricultural interests, as well as for the country at large, that the secretary of agriculture has gone himself among the corn fields and recorded the exact but varying conditions of the suffering crops.

His close observations show that the condition of the crop is very different in different and contiguous districts which have been subjected to the same heat and drying winds. This variation can be traced back to the planting season and the different systems of cultivation pursued. Some injury to the corn is perceptible in all fields, but much less on farms where the rotation in crops has been observed. A common observation in the drouth area is that the tassel upon coming out has been withered by the heat and has failed to fertilize through the silk. The secretary says: "This is the case more or less in all the fields I visited, but pollenation has been much more perfectly performed where the soil was full of organic matter from ploughed under grass roots than where corn has grown so long that the organic matter has been oxidized burned out of the soil. Where there was plenty of organic matter in the soil and thorough cultivation had, the effects of the heat upon the tassel has been to a great extent balanced by the amount of moisture that the plant could get to offset evaporation."

The prime lesson conveyed in this interview is that if the soil of our vast agricultural domain in the interior is to maintain its fertility and to withstand the severe summer drouths its supply of humus, or organic matter, must be constantly replaced. It is well known that soils containing a liberal amount of humus are capable of more effectually withstanding heat and drouths than sterile soils with less humus. When the organic matter is plentiful in sandy soils it is most helpful in assisting the subsoil water to rise by capillarity to the roots of the crop, and such soils, well supplied with humus, will retain more water and yield it up more slowly and evenly to the requirements of plant life. In times of great drouths the paramount consideration is that the soil shall be rich in the elements of decayed animal and vegetable life. In fact, the vital consideration is that a soil rich in humus both absorbs more rainfall and in times of aridity holds its water more tenaciously than a soil poor in humus. A soil which by prolonged cultivation has lost half of its humus will show, according to the best authority, a depreciation of ten to twenty-five per cent. of its water holding power, while, apart from the question of moisture, the loss of humus is always followed by a decline in the productiveness of the soil.

To conserve the drouth resisting power and productiveness of our immense grain belt, always subjected more or less to intense drying winds and scorching heats in summer, there must be a liberal use of farm fertilizers, green manuring and a judicious rotation of crops. The humus forming material in clover and grass, which are stored with nitrogen absorbed chiefly from the air, is available for this purpose to farmers, even to those who cannot afford to buy the fertilizers of commerce. The most destructive system of cultivation is a constant grain cropping or a continuous growing of corn, cotton, potatoes or any crop without the addition of humus forming material. By a skilful rotation of grass and grain crops the soil is not only enriched with humates, but its inert material is made more serviceable to plants. A soil thus treated is darker, hence more absorptive of the sun's rays, and consequently more capable of resisting the early frosts of autumn—which is a consideration of importance in the northern and northwestern districts of our corn belt.

Secretary Wilson closes with the pregnant remark that "the damage done to the corn crop may result in management in the future that will enable the farmers to avoid to a large extent a repetition of this year's experience."

THE LOCO HABIT.

Strange Effects of the Root of a Mountain Weed.

A new and strange disease that affects especially sheep and cattle, is the subject of investigation in Montana by scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and Johns Hopkins University, as well as by experts from the state college. This complaint is a species of drunkenness produced in these animals by feeding upon a plant vulgarly termed loco weed, and having the botanical name of Astragalus Hornii. "Loco" is Spanish for "crazy," and the effect of this weed upon animals sufficiently explains its application.

It has been described by the scientists as animal intoxication. It is an acquired habit, similar to the use of cocaine or opium by man. The loco weed is the hasheesh of the brute creation. The theory is that failure to salt the food of sheep and horses causes them to eat alkali and that this in turn creates an abnormal appetite that can be satisfied only with the root of the loco weed.

One of the oddest features of this phenomenon is that the loco weed, so far as is known, produces no apparent effect upon man. But further experiments as to this point may lead to new discoveries. But it is a singular phenomenon that the scientists are investigating, and it may yet serve the purpose of a temperance lecturer. The practical good that the botanists may do is to teach stockmen of the grazing ranges some antidote for this morbid and pathetic malady. A Bozeman, Montana, correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"The effects of this animal intoxication are almost identical with those observable in man in cases of opium, chloral or cocaine poisoning. They become addicted to it; lose animation and vivacity, sheep particularly; they stand with legs planted apart for hours motionless with glassy eyes staring into vacancy, lose flesh rapidly and finally die. Horses are affected somewhat differently. After a while they become morbidly irritable. Familiar objects are magnified so that a rope or fence rail lying across a road causes them to leap into the air to get over it or avoid it."

As with men, one sheep addicted to the loco habit will lead others to indulge in it. The singular thing about it is that it is the root, not the shrub, which is eaten. Sheep and horses dig it out of the ground with their hoofs, and when once the habit is thoroughly fixed the best natural food offers no temptation to the besotted animal.

NEW FACTS ABOUT GRAINS OF WHEAT

During the last few years there has been a lively discussion in various countries as to the best manner of making bread, and to this discussion Professor Albert Vilcoq, a noted French authority on hygiene and agriculture, now makes a valuable contribution in the form of an

article which clearly shows what wheat or corn is made of and the exact value of each of its elements.

After pointing out that ideal bread can only be made by condensing in flour all the nutritious elements of wheat, which can be readily assimilated, he says: "A grain of wheat has four distinct parts, an envelope or sheath, a digestive layer, an embryo and albumen. The envelope, being composed almost wholly of cellulose, is of no value as food for human beings, since the intestinal organs lack the means of assimilating it. A knowledge of this fact shows how useless are the attempts which have been recently made to produce a perfect bread from whole wheat.

"Under the envelope is the digestive layer, which is composed of large transparent cells and much fatty matter that is useful in a way, but it deleterious so far as the absolute purity of the flour is concerned. The albumen, which is in the center of the grain, is also formed of cells, in which there is an abundance.

"This portion of the grain is nutritious and, furthermore, it is entirely free from noxious germs. The embryo is the vital organ of the grain. It, too, consists of cells, and, like the digestive layer, it contains much nutritious matter, but, on the other hand, it decays so quickly that it is practically of no value in flour.

"In wheat properly ground the rich cells in the center of the albumen are extracted, and thus is obtained flour of a perfect whiteness and entirely free from foreign fermentations."

In the accompanying picture the envelope of the grain is shown, the cells of the envelope, the digestive layer, the albumen and the embryo.—New York Herald.

An Object.

"It's wonderful nowadays how much money is given away to the utterly helpless and deserving."

"Don't see it. It wouldn't be surprising if some one endowed the Democratic party."—Life.

To Fit New Conditions.

"In a base ball game, near Boston an ostrich swallowed the ball."

"That would appear to necessitate a change in the usual language of the game."

"What change?"

"'Out in a fowl.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment is the best I ever used for the skin. If your soap is as good, I want it."—Hattie Battle, Seguin, Texas.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

Curos Weak Men Free

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak or-

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

gans to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1246 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Perpetual Motion.

J. C., Wellston, Okla.: The usual definition of a perpetual motion machine is, a machine which, without the application of any outside power, will run itself, and furnish power to move machinery or do other work.

The reason such a machine is impossible is, that no machine can create force. The steam engine merely uses the power of steam; the electric motor uses the power of the electric current; a water wheel uses the power of falling water; a windmill uses the power of the wind, and so on. But none of these can create any added power whatever.

There have been hundreds of most ingenious devices for perpetual motion, but they all failed because they attempted the impossible. The Scientific American Supplement, a few years ago, published a long series of articles, with illustrations, showing a number of the more ingenious of these. No reward is offered for such a machine, for all men of scentific training understand clearly the impossibility of the problem.

Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

"Why is the rifle now used in the American army called the Krag-Jorgensen?"—F. W. C., Gambier, O.

From the inventor and the promoter, Jorgensen was the foreman of the Norwegian government rifle factory, and Col. Krag was the superintendent. Jorgensen invented the rifle, and Col. Krag supplied the money to put it on the market. Hence the name. Col. Krag is now chief of ordnance of the Norwegian army.

The Vinegar Eel.

Editor Question Bureau:—In your answer to H. C. T. in the Blade of Aug. 8, are you not a little off—if he refers, as I suppose he does, to the vinegar eel? This eel (anguillula aceti) is a worm instead of an insect, and belongs to the order nematoda. It has several near relatives, the thread-worms and round worms, parasitic in man. Also the trichina and guinea-worm—the former causing the generally fatal disease, trichiniasis, originating from diseased pork.

A little farther off in relation is the curious gordius, or hair-worm, which some ignorant people really believe to be hairs, in the early part of their lives, these are parasitic in the beetles or grasshoppers; but escaping to the water, increase greatly in length, and tie themselves into tangled masses or knots, which gives them their scientific name gordiacea. —M. S. P., Rugby, Tenn.

The Treasury Gold.

"Please explain why the war debt cannot all be paid off at once, if there is so much gold in the Treasury of the United States."—H. E. L., Troy, N. Y.

The law requires the treasury to keep on hand $150,000,000 in gold, as a reserve fund for the redemption of treasury notes, of which there are $346,681,016 outstanding. On July 1 of this year there was, besides the above $150 millions, $95,-567,889 gold, held in the treasury to redeem that amount of gold certificates in circulation. This is done simply as a convenience to the public. People prefer paper money for large payments, as gold is too bulky. So the law allows gold coin to be deposited in the treasury, for which gold certificates are issued. The gold is held until the certificates are presented for redemption. Besides the above sums in gold there was, on July 1, $248,605,794 in gold. This can be used to pay any obligations of the government. But it would not go very far toward paying the bonded debt of the United States, which amounts to $987,141,040.

Homesteads.

"Would you please tell me in how many states and territories that government land may be homesteaded, and if a soldier's boy may take up his father's claim."—A. M. P., Pinnacle Run, Va.

There are United States land offices and government land open to homestead, if it be worth having, in the following states and territories: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, California, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming—a total of over 200,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

As for the other question inquire of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Systems of Shorthand.

"Please give the characteristics of the different systems of shorthand in use today, and which you consider the best or most rapid."—C. C. M., Eau Claire, Wis.

All systems of shorthand now in practical use are based on the Pitman system, each author having his own variations. We can not recommend any one system over any other.

Ohio Tickets.

"Please tell me whether there will be any candidates for governor in Ohio, other than the Democratic and Republican ones, this year."—F. M. S., Upland, Ind.

There are four tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Progressive Democratic. Whether there will be any more, time alone can show.

Ararat.

"Please describe Mount Ararat, its height, whether it is accessible. It is stated by some crank that the ark is visible with a glass, frozen in the ice on its summit."—H. F. P., Baldwin, Kan.

The passage in Genesis viii, 4, says that the ark rested upon "the mountains of Ararat." Ararat, as used in the Bible, is not the name of a single mountain peak, but of mountainous district of Armenia—a lofty plateau which overlooks plain of the Araxes on the north, and of Mesopotamia on the south. It is evident the landing-place could not have been on the highest mountain peak because of the difficulty of getting down.

Various opinions have been put forth as to the spot where the ark rested. Berosus the Chaldean, a contemporary of Alexander the Great, places it among the mountains of Kurdistan, where a mountain Jebel Judi is the traditional scene of the event. The name Ararat is not known to the natives there. It has been applied by Europeans to a mountain which is called Massis by the Armenians. Agri Dagh ("steep mountain") by the Turks, and Kuh-i-Nuh ("Noah's mountain") by the Persians. It rises from the plain of the Araxes river, and terminates in two peaks, about seven miles apart—the higher being 17,250 feet above the sea level, the other about 4,000 feet lower. The higher summit is always covered with snow for about 3,000 feet. It was first ascended in 1829, by Parrot, and has been climbed several times since. Of course there is no trace of the ark. No wood could remain after 4,200 years' exposure to the elements. Some maps show this peak, and call it Mt. Ararat.

Finding Ancestors.

"I want to find my mother's ancestors in Armagh county, Ireland. To whom can I write for information or help in finding them?—J. A. W., Layland, O.

There is no official nor other person whose duty it is to suppose some one in Ireland wished to find a relative in the county in which you live, to whom could he write? If you know the name of the town where your ancestors lived, and would write to the priest in charge of the parish, he might be willing to make an investigation, or find some competent person to do it, you to pay the expenses; or you might advertise in some newspaper published in County Armagh.

Human Ears.

"Can you tell us what reasons scientific men and modern evolutionists give for man's ears being so entirely different from those of all other animals?"—J. Y. F., Alvo, Neb.

But man's ears are not so widely different. There is far more difference between the ears of different animals than between those of man and some animals. The ears of monkeys, apes, baboons, the jerboa, the mouse, and some other animals have developed along the same line as those of man. The human ear was originally short and somewhat pointed, according to scientific authority. The vestiges of the round point can be noticed very clearly in most human ears. In many it is very distinct indeed. Some people still have the power of moving their ears, as have animals.

David Williams.

"It is thought that David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre, in the revolutionary war, died and was buried within one mile of Midland, Rutherford county, Tenn. (Midland is the new name for Middleton.) Will you please tell us whether this is so, or where Williams was buried? Suppose the pension rolls will show."—H. C., Rockvale, Tenn.

The story is not correct. David Williams, one of the three captors of Andre, was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1754, and died near Livingstonville, N. Y., in 1831. After the Revolution he bought a farm near the Catskill mountains, which is now owned by his grandson, Wm. C. Williams. A monument to his memory was erected by the state of New York, at the stone fort near Scholarie court house.

George Taylor.

"Please give biographical sketch of George Taylor, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and tell what relative he was to Zachary Taylor."—G. W. S., Trigonia, Tennessee.

George Taylor was born in Ireland in 1716, and died at Easton, Pa., in 1781. He is said to have been the son of a clergyman, to have had a liberal education, and begun the study of medicine; but he left home clandestinely and without money, to take passage to America as a "redemptioner." On arriving he was bound to an iron manufacturer at Durham, Pa., for a term of years to redeem his passage money. He worked as a clerk instead of a laborer, and when his employer died, several years later, he married the widow, and carried on the business prosperously. Removing to Northampton county, where he established a large iron mill, he was elected to the provincial assembly in 1764. He was re-elected each year till 1770, when he devoted himself again to his business, which was unprofitable in the new location. Returning to Durham, he was again sent to the provincial assembly in 1775. On July 20, 1776, he was elected to the Continental Congress. He took his seat the day of his election, and signed his name to the engrossed copy of the Declaration with the other members, on August 20. In 1777 he retired from congress. Gen. Zachary Taylor was no connection. The latter was born in Virginia, his father being Richard Taylor, a colonel in the Revolutionary army from Virginia.

Alaska Mines.

"What control, if any, does the government exercise over the gold mines of Alaska, and what profit, if any, does the government realize from the output or these mines?"—W. N. C., Rich View, Ill.

The mining laws of the United States extend to Alaska, of course, and all mining must be in accord with their provisions. The government has no direct revenue from the mines. The output belongs to the men who own them.

Cisterns in Clay.

The sender of the following replies to a recent query will accept hearty thanks:

"E. F. A., of Defiance, O., asks about making a cistern of plastering on the clay, using brick for the arch and top.

"My husband is a mason and has constructed several cisterns in this way. He digs the cistern in a jug form, say for example, eight feet across at the top and two and one-half feet at the bottom; then he takes his cement and plasters the sides to within, maybe 2½ or 3 feet of the top; then he shall stones and packs them in the bottom, pounds then in until they are tight, then puts a thick coating of cement over these.

"Then he builts the arch, using plenty of cement. When he gets it built up to about 1½ feet of the opening, he puts in an iron ring, something of the truck wheel sort, then bulics the chimney.

"He always uses Portland cement, as that is the best made. I can think of four cisterns within one-half mile of here built in this way and I never heard of one leaking or cracking off. Of course, you must not forget the waste pipe that leads through the arch. Somctimes he puts in a pipe for the cistern pipe to run through."—Mrs. B., Sand Lake, Mich.

"A number of wells and one cistern in this place are lined with cement only. A pastor in this town has a patent for such purposes, even washing top with cement alone. Work is good."—F. S., Sellersburg, Ind.

"I have made two and I would as soon have one cemented to clay as to have it walled. I have one I built two years ago and is 11 feet in diameter and 14 feet deep. I am not an expert, but I cemented it myself and don't want any better."—J. W. L., Bloomington, Ind.

Numbering Sections.

"Please explain how they number land that I may find a piece of land anywhere in the state or county by the number."—G. M., Perkinaville, Ind.

Before the institution of the general government surveys of the United States, various systems were in effect, especially in the thirteen original states and their granted lands. All public lands belonging to the general government were surveyed under a method provided by law, which is that they shall be laid off in rectangular tracts, bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points of the compass. These tracts are divided into townships, each containing 23,040 acres. These townships are supposed to be square, and contain 36 tracts, called sections, each of which is intended to be 640 acres. Ranges are tiers of townships, numbered east or west from the principal meridian of the survey of the original undivided tract. Thus, if you have a general map of the country, you can readily obtain from it the principal meridian, and from this you can calculate the location of any section in the whole tract by taking the town, range and section numbers.

Weight of Saber.

Editor Question Bureau:—In answer to S. F., in Blade of Aug. 15, will say I have in my collection a cavalry saber war relic, which weighs 2 pounds 2½ ounces, and the steel scabbard weighs 1 pound 12 ounces. The blade is 2 feet 11 inches clear of the hilt and 1 1-16 inches wide. It is marked "U. S., 1864." The present regulation saber is perhaps the same size.—E. T., Stithton, Ky.

Why the Bicycle Don't Tip.

"Will you please explain the principle of the bicycle? What keeps it from toppling over when not held by the handles, as we frequently see neither hand nor foot touching the machine?"—J. W. J., McLeansboro, Ill.

The cause of a bicycle remaining upright when in motion, without the use of the handle-bar, is that it is in a condition of stable equilibrium, the forces acting upon it except that which causes it to move forward. That is, the force of gravity, acting upon one side is exactly offset by the force of gravity acting upon the other side—exactly the same conditions that keep a house from falling over. This fact has been investigated scientifically with the above result. The experiments, however, demonstrated that a bicycle would not do this without the aid of the rider, except under certain conditions, viz.: an absolutely level, perfect floor under it, and a velocity of about eleven miles per hour, with a perfect machine. Velocities above or below these destroy the equilibrium and necessitate a shifting of the rider's weight.

Pearls.

"Please explain where pearls are found, how to look for them, and what color is the most value; also how large do they get to be?"—J. W. K., Republic, Ohio.

Pearls are found in several bivalve mollusks, but the most abundant source of supply, and by far the finest pearls, are found in the pearl oyster. This oyster is nearly circular in form, slightly convex, and sometimes 12 inches in diameter. Like the common oyster they congregate in large numbers on banks, and are obtained large number on banks, and are obtained large number at one time from the same localities. Where the water is shallow they are sometimes dredged, but they are generally taken by divers. The most noted pearl fisheries are near the coasts of Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and in the Persian Gulf. They are also found in the bay of Panama and the northern shores of Colombia, and on the west coast of Central America, but the pearls are not so fine. Pearls vary much in size. Those which are about the size of a large pea, and of good color and form are the most valued, except unusually large specimens, which are rare. As to color, the pure white are most valued.

Pearls are sometimes found in the freshwater mussel, of the species unio margaritiferus. This mussel is found in the fresh waters of North America, and some few valuable pearls have been found, but the majority are either of bad color, or irregular in shape, or too small. They are never as fine as those from the pearl oyster.

Cotton Mather.

"Please give a short biography of Cotton Mather."—J. W., Rock Cave, W. Va.

Richard Mather, born 1596, died 1669, was the progenitor of the Mather family in New England. He removed to this country in 1635. He had six sons, the youngest being named Increase. Cotton Mather was the son of the latter, and like his father and grandfather, a clergyman. He was born in Boston in 1663, and died there in 1728. His life was spent as minister of the old North church in Boston. He wrote much against intemperance, established at his own expense a school for colored children in Boston, advised the christianizing of the blacks, was solicitous for the welfare of seamen and the poor. He was a voluminous writer, being credited with 382 volumes. No native of America of his time had read so much, nor retained so much of what he read. He could read and write in seven languages. Glasgow University made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1710, and he was made a fellow of the Royal society in 1713, being the first American to achieve that distinction. The only blot upon his name is his activity in the infamous witchcraft persecutions. So well-educated a man should have emancipated himself from the absurd belief in witches.

Not Correct.

"Is the sentence, 'The presence of angels,' a correct one?"—C. N., Ironton, Mo.

It is not. The noun presence means a condition, and whether one angel is present, or a legion of them, the condition or being present is established; and as there is but one such condition, the word should be singular.

Greer County.

"In the homestead laws, No. 37, under the heading, 'Disposal of Oklahoma lands,' page 212, section 25, is the following: 'That inasmuch as there is a controversy between the United States and the State of Texas as to the ownership of what is known as Greer county, it is hereby expressly provided that this act shall not be contrued to apply to said Greer county until the title to the same has been adjudicated and determined to be in the United States,' etc. What was the controversy? Has it been settled, and if so, how?"—F. R., Clarion, Iowa.

Greer county, so-called, is a part of the Territory of Oklahoma, although for many years it was supposed to be part of Texas. Greer county became disputed territory because a geographer named Melish, who made a map eighty years gao, did not clearly indicate whether the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions ran up the North Fork or the South Fork of the Red river. Melish further confused the situation by locating the one hundredth meridian about 100 miles too far east. Texas claimed that the North Fork was the boundary, the area was settled by Texans, and Greer county was organized and governed by Texas. But the United States did not accept this conclusion, and when a bill was introduced into congress to extend the title in Texas for all time to come, the question was taken to the supreme court, which decided against Texas. In 1890 the Territory of Oklahoma was organized out of the Cherokee country, No Man's Land (another stray piece of ground), and Greer county. At the time of the formation of Oklahoma Territory the above suit was pending, hence the wording of the law. The supreme court decision was, of course, final.

Aguinaldo.

"Please give a short biography of Aguinaldo—full name, age, nationality, etc."—Subscriber, Irving, Mich.

Emilio Aguinaldo was born in the province of Cavite, Luzon. His parentage is in doubt. His friends claim he is the son of a Spanish general, while his enemies assert that his father was a Jesuit priest; some color is given to this by the fact that, at the age of four years, he was known to the house-boy in the home of a Jesuit priest at Cavite, by whom he was educated and cared for. In 1888, Aguinaldo had trouble with the authorities, and went to Hong Kong, where he gained knowledge of the outside world and of warfare. At the breaking out of the great insurrection of 1896 he was holding a political office in a provincial town, but he at once leaped into prominence, and the rapid progress he made showed that he must have been an active worker in the conspiracy. The result of this insurrection was the promise by Spain of numerous reforms in the government of the Philippines and the promised payment of $1,000,000. Of this, however, the insurgents got no reforms, and but $300,-000, the rest of the money going into the pockets of dishonest Spanish officials. In 1897, seeing that they had been tricked, the Filipinos with Aguinaldo at their head, determined again to take up arms and in the middle of this insurrection came Spain's war with America, the results and details of which, and Aguinaldo's part in them, are too familiar to reprint. At present Aguinaldo is a prisoner in Manila of the United States government. His age is not exactly known.

Our Wealth.

"What is the actual amount of wealth produced in the United States, and what part of the aggregate is produced by the agricultural industry?"—J. G., Spring Mills, Pa.

The total estimated wealth of the United States in 1890—the latest year of which we have full statistics—was $65,-037,091,197, divided as follows:

Real estate, including farms	$39,544,544,333
Live stock, farm implements, etc.	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,158,744,943
Machinery of mills	3,068,593,441
Railroads and equipment	8,685,407,323
Telegraph, shipping, canals, etc.	701,755,719
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821

Unfortunately the figures above are ten years old as the details of the census of 1900 have not yet been arrived at.

Miscellaneous.

R. E. P., Brinkerton, Pa.: Apply to your Congressman.

W. M. Centreville, Miss.: Nobody knows what the tree was.

M. E. C., Warsaw, Ill.: We do not know his history.

J. D., Shawnee, O.: Any one can manufacture tooth-powder or other toilet articles and sell them. There is no stamp now required.

A NEW DECOY FOR WILD DUCKS

Ever since sportsmen began to shoot wild ducks, decoys of some kind have been used for the purpose of enticing these shy birds within the range of the

gun, and, as those who have tried them know, they often do good service in this way. An objection to the ordinary decoys, however, is that they are too rigid and too unattractive.

An improved device has now been made by a Maryland inventor. It consists of rods, which are connected together by a jointed brace, and on which decoy ducks are supported. The rods are so arranged that they can at any moment be removed and adjusted, and, as the decoys thus rest on a buoyant support, they have a really lifelike appearance.—New York Herald.

Insomnia from solar heat is readily overcome by one or two five-grain anti-kamnia tablets at supper time, and again before retiring. If these conditions are partly dependent upon a disordered stomach, two five-grain anti-kamnia tablets with fifteen or twenty drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia, well diluted with water, are advisable.

The Good Man.

Mr. Goodart—Why don't you endeavor to convert Mr. Badden?

Rev. Farrassy—I don't like him.

Mr. Goodart—Is that any reason why you should let him die in his sins?

Rev. Farrassy—Well, I should hate to have to associate with him during eternity.—Philadelphia Press.

The Distinction.

"I could never see," remarked the Sabbatarian caustically, "wherein the 'sacred concert' differs from the ordinary concert."

"Why, that's simple enough," replied Waggs.

"It is?"

"Certainly. The 'sacred concert' is given on Sundays only."—Philadelphia Press.

Costume.

Experienced Servant—Gentleman wants to see you, sir.

Mr. Richmann—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, sir, but, judgin' by his clothes, he's either a beggar or a millionaire, sir.—New York Weekly.

TIDES OF FUNDY.

Placid Waters Suddenly Turn Into a Raging Torrent.

Brief reference is made in nearly all school books to the Bay of Fundy, and its remarkable tides, but in none is justice done to the most remarkable manifestations of its kind in the world. Most notable of all its features is the reversible falls of the St. John river near St. John, N. B. Imagine a perfectly placid surface of water, so placid that it mirrors all the surrounding shores, suddenly converted into a raging torrent and tumbling waterfall. Go to St. John, N. B., cross to the Carleton shore, walk a short distance along the latter and you need not imagine this phenomena. You can see it with your own eyes if you reach the spot just before the change of the tide.

The St. John river, or, rather the harbor, contracts here to a beautiful rocky gorge, spanned by two handsome suspension bridges. Above this gorge the river broadens out again. But during the 24 hours there are only four intervals of twenty minutes each when shipping can pass through the gorge. On each change of tide there is at slack water a period of twenty minutes during which the water in the gorge is on a level with that of the harbor and the river and perfectly placid. During those twenty minutes the shipping hurries through.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning, without so much as a tremble or quiver of the surface, a streak of white flashes across it and a second later a roaring waterfall and cataract is pitching headlong into the harbor from under the bridges if the tire be running under and into the river above if the tide be on the flood. Such are reversible falls of the St. John river. It is doubtful if a more dramatic change occurs with such unvarying regularity anywhere else in nature. It is made all the more impressive by the beauty of the landscape. The suddenness with which this landscape as reflected in the placid waters, disappears is like the ruthless smashing of a mirror.

The reversing falls are caused by the difference in level between the harbor and the river above the gorge, the natural level of the river being some twelve feet lower than that of the harbor. The incoming tide rushes through the gorge until it has filled up the river to a level with the harbor, the flood then heaping itself up upon the river. Then when the tide has emptied itself out upon the harbor sufficiently the heaped up waters of the river come dashing through the gorge. So great is the tidal rise and fall in the Bay of Fundy and so swift the tidal currents in places that in deep water the buoys swing to from sixty to 100 fathoms of cable are apt to shift position the length of the cables is specified in the notices to mariners.

The tidal phenomena of the Bay of Fundy are explained by the peculiar troughlike shape of the bay. As it narrows from the broad reach between Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and the coast of Maine the waters heap up upon themselves. This simple theory seems to be borne out by the increasing rise and fall of the tide toward the various heads of the bay, which are even more narrow and troughlike, and thus repeat the tidal phenomena on a steadily growing scale until we reach the sixty square miles of mud flats at low water at the head of Minas basin, the reversing falls of the St. John river and the inrushing tidal "bore" at Moncton.

JAPAN'S HENRY IRVING MAY COME HERE

One of the greatest actors in the world to-day, and incomparably the greatest in his own country, is Danjuro, of Japan, says the New York Herald. A few Europeans have seen him act recently, and they describe his performance as wonderful.

Whenever he plays in Tokio, there is an audience of at least 2,500, and there is always a large crowd which is unable to obtain admission. The play in which he excels is a drama portraying a conflict between loyalty and paternal love. Danjuro in it plays the role of a vassal who is required to kill his own son, be-

cause only thus can lasting happiness be assured to his feudal lord.

The son is willing to die, but the father hesitates to slay him, and it is Danjuro's masterly portrayal of the struggle between loyalty and love that has helped much to win for him his great reputation.

Professor Mitsukuri, after a close study of the American and European stage, says that, on the whole, he prefers the Japanese style of acting.

"Danjuro's performance," he says, "may seem to foreigners rather grotesque and conventional, but they all admit that in the more sublime passages he is exceedingly impressive and natural. He does not make many gestures, but his eyes and the muscles of his face reveal clearly what is in his heart. Several companies of European actors have appeared in Japan from time to time, but their performances did not produce the slightest impression on the Japanese.

"If I were an actor in England or were to go to Tokio, there is no doubt that the Japanese aristocracy would invite him to their homes and attend his performances, but it is equally certain that after his departure they would hurry to see Danjuro, and would silently confess to one another that he was infinitely superior to the European."

It is said that he is contemplating a visit to this country.

KNEW HIS DESTINATION.

Good-humoredly hilarious, he boarded a Market street car, and, to supply to a strap, looking at everybody and smiling foolishly. When the car had gone about ten blocks he suddenly cried:

"Conductor; oh, I say, conductor, where am I at?"

"We are at Fourteenth street," said the rope-jerker. Where do you want to get off?"

"At the next saloon," said the genial gentleman, and even the ladies laughed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Didn't Suffer.

Mother—I am surprised, my dear, that you suffer a man to kiss you!

Daughter—But, mamma, I don't call it suffering.

Given Away Free of Charge

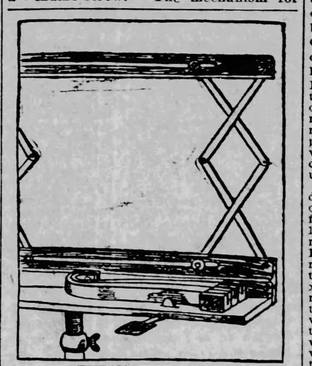
I will gladly send any man by return mail, postpaid, Free of Charge, 100 Extra Strong Nervous Debility Pills. They are Worth their Weight in Gold for all Nervous, Stomach, Heart, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Rheumatic Troubles. They have saved the lives of Thousands of Weak, Nervous Sufferers, who, but for their timely use would have been in their graves to-day. I believe I have the best all-round family medicine in the world to-day, and I make the above offer in order to get it thoroughly introduced and advertised in the shortest possible time.

Mention this paper and enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and you will receive the 100 Nerve Tonic Pills by return mail. Address at once, **Allen W. Ward, Box 527, Avon, N. Y., U. S. A.**

Every reader of the Blade should answer at once.

NEW MUSIC STAND AND LEAF TURNER

The automatic leaf-turner has already been attached to the piano, where it has been found very useful in adjusting the pages of music without the loss of time on the part of the player, and now Otto C. Zerck, of Chicago, Ill., has applied practically the same arrangement to the music stand used by orchestra and concert bands. In the first place, it will be noticed that the stand folds into small compass by the action of the lazy-tongs at either end, these being controlled by a thumb-screw. The mechanism for



TURNS THE PAGE.

turning the sheets of music is very simple, there being only a series of spring strips and an actuating finger. Each of the strips is provided at its outer end with a block having a steel spring or rubber clamp, in which the individual sheets are inserted. To set the pages ready for use the pages are inserted in their corresponding slots in the blocks, and the arms are then bent around until they are locked back of the releasing key. The player has only to touch this key to release the spring strips in turn.

SIMPLE NEW DEVICE FOR SAVING LIFE

A practical and easily constructed life saving device has now been invented. It consists of a compressed air mattress, which is made rigid by means of four planks of wood, one along each side, and which is further strengthened by copper fastenings that hold the planks in place. Into the interior of the mattress the necessary material for bedding is introduced, and to prevent it from being displaced light ashen laths cross the mat-

tress at regular intervals, and the whole is kept rigid by a strong bamboo rod.

Though really simple, a rafe of this kind requires to be constructed with care, for there are certain technical details which are sure to bewilder a landsman and the necessity of which only a sailor can appreciate.

"This mattress boat," says the inventor, "can be used in place of the ordinary mattress on transatlantic and other vessels. In this way passengers can immediately lay their hands on rafts which will prove of infinite service to them in case of shipwreck. It can also be used by explorers as an ordinary sleeping couch, and, furthermore, it has for them the additional advantage that it can be easily raised above the ground and thus enable them to avoid coming in contact at any time with the damp earth. In such cases, however, the space between the mattress and the earth should be filled with dry leaves or small branches of trees. Moreover, as a boat of this kind cannot sink, explorers would find it extremely useful in crossing rapid rivers or other streams."

The inventor has made several tests of this novel raft, and all of them have proved successful.—New York Herald.

STORY OF LINCOLN THAT IS NEW

Judge Chester H. Krum was talking about Lincoln, whom he greatly admired, according to the St. Louis Star. He said:

"None of the yarns which picture him as swapping stories is true. Lincoln never engaged in what we call swapping stories. He never told a story except to illustrate some point. In 1889 I was in Washington and met Postmaster General Wanamaker. He said: 'I would like to hear a story about Lincoln that you are willing to swear is a true bill.' I told him this one:

"The prosecuting attorney of Lincoln's county was a red-headed individual, who was a comical cuss to look at. He was fidgety and nervous and stuttered, and everybody had fun with him. He had contrived to tear the seat of his trousers one day, and as he sat within the bar railing, and upon the trial of some case in which Lincoln was interested, his leg was resting on a table and the white skin was exposed to view. Somebody started a subscription paper with this heading: 'We hereby agree to subscribe the sum opposite our names for the purpose of buying the prosecuting attorney a new pair of trousers.' Some five or six lawyers had signed for a quarter each and the paper was passed to Lincoln, who was engrossed with a cross-examination. He looked at the paper a moment and then wrote: 'I can give nothing to the end in view.'—A. Lincoln."

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

Hints.

Mother—I fear, Susannah, that you do not encourage Mr. Scaribov enough.

Daughter—What shall I do, mamma?

"Why, encourage him; he's very timid, you know; give him a hint!"

"Mamma, you pain me. Haven't I already given him a corn popper, a popgun, and a box of firecrackers?"—Hints, Indeed!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Progress Backward.

"I'm glad to observe that Mr. DeKanter has turned over a new leaf," remarked Mrs. Jorden.

"How do you mean, ma'am?" inquired the observant chambermaid.

"He hasn't left his shoes on the hall rack these last few nights."

"No, ma'am, but you'd ought to see how muddy his sheets are."—Philadelphia Press.

Fewer Houses.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any other country in the world; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have most.

National Debt.

The interest on the national debt for the last year cost each person 44 cents.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 1. Isaac the Peacemaker. Gen. xxvi:12-35. By Rev. J. F. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Probably thirty years elapsed between the events of last lesson and those now to be studied, the history of which period is very briefly sketched. After the test of faith the covenant was renewed with Abraham. Shortly after Sarah died, and she was buried in the cave of Macpelah, in ground purchased from Heth. The trusted servant of Abraham was sent to Mesopotamia to secure a wife for Isaac, and Rebekah, daughter of Bethuel, Isaac's cousin, was brought back. Abraham married Keturah, a Canaanitish woman. Isaac's two sons, Jacob and Esau, were born. The latter sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Isaac removed to Gerar, where he was at the time of our lesson. This is the whole of the Scripture story. No mention is made of the outside world, except as neighboring tribes touch the chosen people. The sacred penman narrowed his view to those who were in the covenant, designing to show how the plan of God unfolds.

PROSPERITY.—(Verses 12, 13, 14.) Under the old dispensation little is said concerning the life beyond the grave. It was for Jesus to make that known (2 Tim. 1:10). Before his time men were trained in regard the interests of the present life. Earthly good was the chief reward of the righteous, a very prominent element in the promise made to Abraham (Gen. xiii:15). So it came to pass that great riches were regarded as the gift of God, the evidence of his favor. This opinion would find easy acceptance among a pastoral people who live very close to nature, whose success depends largely upon the weather and the soil and those conditions that are supposed to be under the direct control of God. The speculations by which wealth is now accumulated were not then extensively practiced. Hence, we learn that Isaac, with God's blessing, greatly prospered in the land of Gerar. He reaped abundant harvests and had great flocks and herds, dealing in grain and in cattle.

EXPULSION. — (Verses 14, 15, 16.) A prosperous good man is an unwelcome neighbor to an unfortunate wicked man. The contrast in worldly estate reflects upon the latter to the disparagement of all his qualities. And so the Philistines envied Isaac. Their envy was increased by the consideration that he was a stranger among them, a foreigner who was with them by their sufferance (Gen. xxi. 23). They may have remembered that Isaac's father sojourned in their midst and that in like manner he was prospered (Gen. xxi. 22). They attempted, moreover, by the same method tried with Abraham (Gen. xxi. 25) to prevent Isaac from increasing his possessions. Wells of water, which he had received as a father's gift, were stopped up. This was a most grievous offence and annoyance. Without water neither man nor beast could live. Not satisfied with inflicting this injury, Abimelech, the king of the country, came openly to Isaac and directed him to leave the land. This formal act of expulsion was based upon the ground of superiority.

REMOVAL.—(Verse 17.) What shall a man do whose rights are invaded, whose property is taken from him? Ordinarily he should stand to defend what he has and recover what is lost. This is the manly course by which one secures and merits the favor of others and develops those qualities which are needed in a world of conflicting interests. This course is also dictated by due regard for the general welfare. Evil doers must be overcome and rebuked lest they should be emboldened to continue their depredations. But Isaac, after his wells had been stopped, removed to another place upon the order of Abimelech. What motives prompted him? Did he act wisely? Had he refused to go a conflict would have ensued, in which he might have been successful. But that might have been a doubtful advantage. Other strifes might have followed, and a league of the native tribes might have been formed against him. Besides, he was in reality upon ground that did not then actually belong to him except in promise, and while the day of permanent settlement would come in the providence of God, it was hardly the thing at that time to go to war. He preferred peace and sacrificed much to gain it.

RECOVERY.—(Verses 18 and 19.) Isaac did not leave the country altogether. He simply removed from the place in which, by his close proximity, he had awakened the envy of the Philistines. He assumed that the land of Gerar could support all. The new place selected was a valley where Abraham had sojourned, which must therefore have been familiar to him. Here he encouraged himself, by the same method tried with Abraham (Gen. xxi. 22). He found the old wells to be re-opened and gave to them the old names, and he sunk a new well in the valley. Probably he settled down with much comfort believing he had secured nothing by the change.

DISTURBANCE.—(Verses 20 and 21.) There are three modes of securing peace. The two parties may come together and consider the matters in difference and adjust them to mutual satisfaction. If both are reasonable and honorable this method is ever to be preferred as securing the most lasting results (Matt. xviii:15). It sometimes occurs that one is disposed to take advantage of the other, so that no kind interview is possible. In that case the other may fight, and by his persistance and strength compel the offender to agree that he is right and then ever after to feel a measure of respect. Or, there may be a quiet submission to the demands and thus an avoidance of difficulty. This last peace is generally short-lived, as one demand is followed by another. So if proved with Isaac. That well recently dug in the valley caused a new disturbance. The herdmen of the Philistines claimed it, and he yielded and dug another well and that also was claimed and surrendered. Isaac was paying dearly for his peace, and he felt it and gave names to the two wells to express his feeling. The first he called Ez-k, contention, and the other Sitnah, hatred.

REHOBOTH.—(Verses 22 and 23)—Isaac did not abandon his policy of non-resistance, peacemaking by surrender. Whatever his motive, he determined by change of residence to be out of the way of those who disturbed him, to find a place where they would allow him to remain unmolested. He acted upon the theory that the world is large enough for all, and that he needed only to seek in order to find room for all that he want. The policy was easy if not always applicable. In his next abiding place he digged a well and the Philistines did not strive for it. To this therefore he gave the name of Rehoboth, signifying room, and acknowledged the goodness of God who had at last directed him to a spot where he would be undisturbed. "We shall be fruitful," he declared, confident that by the peaceful pursuits of industry he should be prospered. This last place was all the more desirable because it was not far from Beer-Sheba, the old home, to which he came in due season and where he might refresh himself with memories of other days.

PROMISE (Verses 24 and 25.)—Under all these annoying circumstances it is evident that Isaac acted conscientiously. That he was greatly tried cannot be doubted, but that he was sustained constantly by a desire to be peaceable and righteous no one can question. At this time he received divine assurance, without which he must have been in mental unrest. God appeared to him, revealing himself as the God of Abraham (Gen. xvii.), thereby recalling the terms of the covenant, bidding him not to fear and renewing the promise of presence and blessing. The hope of a posterity was also awakened, dearer than any other to the heart of an orientalist, but resting safely upon the word previously delivered to Abraham. Isaac showed his appreciation of this gracious approach and promise by building an altar (Gen. xii. 7), and engaging in worship. He had thus come into rest, his envious neighbors removed from him, his abiding place fixed with heavenly blessing upon him.

SUMMARY.—There are two ways of explaining this passage in the life of Isaac. He may be regarded as a weak and timid man, unprepared for contet with an evil world. As such his course is not to be taken as worthy of imitation, but rather as an illustration. That view is legitimate, inasmuch as none of the Scripture characters are perfect, and none of them are held up as examples. On the other hand it may be thought that Isaac was out of his proper place, that he should have remained nearer to Beer-Sheba, that the Philistines were right in seeking to dispossess him, and that he was right in treating before them. It often occurs that good men go where they ought not, and that trouble arises in consequence, leading them back to their proper sphere. In either of these views there is a warning for all. Bravely to meet those who oppose is not the least of duties. To keep within one's circle of privilege is the way to rest. But there is always a blessing for him who makes peace (Matt. v:9).

TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN BIG STRIKE

Puddlers—Men connected with the work of converting steel pig into wrought iron.

Rolls—Heavy iron rollers, through which the steel or iron is passed to convert it into a desired shape.

The muck rolls are the first pair of rolls in a rolling mill through which the iron is passed.

Puddle rolls—A pair of heavy iron rollers, with grooved surfaces, between which iron from a puddle furnace is passed.

Roughing rolls—The first pair of rolls between which prepared iron blooms are passed.

Scrap iron—Odds and ends of iron which will be re-melted and re-rolled into new shapes.

Nine, ten, eleven-inch mill—Named from the size of the bar rolled.

Open-hearth mill

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

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SENATOR VEST'S PLANKS.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, it is announced, is to come to Ohio this fall to aid the Democratic campaign. The Missourian is in full accord with the McLean crowd in Ohio as to dumping Bryan and Bryanism. He said recently that "it would be suicidal to thrust the silver issue forward again." At the same time, he declared that the principal planks of the Democratic platform of 1904 ought to be:

First—A declaration for a graduated income tax.
Second—An unrelenting opposition to trusts.
Third—A declaration against imperialism and the colonial system.

As the Ohio Democratic convention did not endorse either the Kansas City platform or Mr. Bryan, it is fair to presume that Mr. Vest will, in his Ohio tour, devote some attention to the propositions which he deems should be the coming issues. Let us give a glance at them.

A "graduated" income tax means one which imposes no tax on incomes below a stated figure; a certain per cent on incomes above that, up to another point; a higher per cent on larger incomes up to another figure; a still higher per cent on larger incomes, and so on. In other words, there is to be no equality of taxation. The rate is to be made progressively higher, as a penalty for energy and business talent. It is an effort to create classes, a demogogic attempt to punish men for aiding in the employment of labor, the promotion of trade and industry, and for helping the nation to prosper.

Under the constitution of the United States, no direct tax can be levied except in proportion to population. It was for violation of this condition that the income tax portion of the Wilson tariff bill was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. To impose an income tax in accordance with this provision would be to put the burden of it upon the most populous states. Ohio would be one on which that burden would be heaviest. All that the intelligent voters of this state need is to understand that this "graduated income tax" proposition really means, to go against it so solidly as they did against the rag baby, the free silver idea, and everything else that would injure prosperity.

Senator Vest's second proposition is "unrelenting opposition to trusts." In the matter of opposing any extortion by trusts, there is no political division. The mass of the people are agreed on this. But what remedy has Mr. Vest to propose? It is easy to hurl fiery denunciations on this subject; but what is needed is wise constructive statesmanship. What is the Senator's plan to get rid of the trusts? The voters of Ohio are thinking, intelligent men by a large majority. They do not care for demagogic mouthings. What they want is an adequate remedy, which will not injure business activity nor cause panic conditions.

The third issue mentioned is burnt powder. The American people have never been willing to part with any portion of the national possessions. Last year the vote against this issue was unmistakable. Conditions in the Philippines have improved immensely since that campaign ended. The Senator will find the people of Ohio unresponsive to his diatribes on this question. They have no sympathy with flag-hauling cowards. Altogether, we do not see that Mr. Vest is going to prove an ally of power to the Ohio Democrats. Let him come. The result in November will prove the futility of his mission.

THE PEOPLE OUR FRIENDS.

Though the manufacturers of Europe, the Agrarians of Germany, and probably the cabinets of the continental powers, are jealously hostile because of our tremendous strides in manufacturing and our invasion of their own markets, it does not follow that the masses of the people entertain the same feeling. Mr. Frederick W. Holls, of The Hague court of arbitration, who is a careful and discriminating observer, says there is a growing friendliness of the masses of the Old World toward America and Americans. The common people, he declares, "regard us as ever their best friends," no matter what the attitude of the governing classes may be; and they view, "with hope and delight," the increased power and prestige of the American republic, and recognize in them "a great guarantee of peace and progress."

There is every reason why this should be so. Every people in Europe has contributed to the emigration to this country, and their friends left behind have learned, through them, of the better conditions and happier life they enjoy on this side of the Atlantic. And the knowledge that here is a land open to them, if they wish to come, where they are free from the burden of compulsory military service, and the exactions of monarchy, has acted as a leaven among them. It has slowly wrought a steady improvement in their own conditions. That they should feel grateful and friendly to this country and its people is not to be wondered at.

Bob Evans calls Chandler an insect, and Chandler calls Evans a Democrat. These are tough terms to hurl at each other.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

While the people of the United States do not wish to have this country drawn into any complications with foreign governments, there is no doubt that they expect our treaty obligations to be kept. The rebellion in Colombia is making itself felt on the Isthmus of Panama, and there is danger that the rebels may interfere with traffic across that important neck of land. Ever since the treaty of June 12, 1848, made between the United States and the republic of New Grenada—whose name has since been changed to Colombia—we have been directly responsible for the maintenance of peace on the isthmus, so far as to maintain free and peaceable transit between the two oceans. Here is the clause of the treaty which binds us to this:

In order to secure themselves the tranquail and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the Third, Fourth and Sixth articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus, with a view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted and embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory.

The United States government has exercised the authority given by this treaty in the past, to maintain order. In 1885, in a rebellion, marines were landed from our war vessels, who restored order in the city of Panama, and kept up free communication over the isthmian railway. And we will do so in the present case, if need be—without reference to the quarrels among the people of Colombia, of the possible war between that country and Venezuela.

A TANGLED SITUATION.

The project for the union of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador into one country, to be called Great Colombia, is proceeding in a thoroughly South American way. As the present government of Colombia does not favor the scheme, a rebellion was started, to which Venezuela has been giving aid. Now Ecuador has joined in the tussle, and is preparing to invade Colombia, to compel her to unite. But there is also an insurrection in Venezuela, aided by the Colombian government; so that, in those two countries the people are fighting against one another.

It is very difficult to get a clear idea of the situation. It is said, however, that in each of the three republics concerned, there are two parties, the Clerical and the Liberal. The Clericals, by whatever name they may be known, favor the complete ascendency of the Catholic church over the civil power, and stand for the old-time Spanish methods which led to the revolutions three-quarters of a century ago, and made the South American states independent.

The members of each party in all three states seem to have affiliated. The Clericals control the present Colombian government. The Liberals, under Castro, are in power in Venezuela. Hence there is a Liberal rebellion in Colombia, aided by the Venezuela government, and a Clerical rebellion in Venezuela, aided by the Clerical rebels in Colombia. So far as can be judged by he meagre reports, the Clericals are having the worst of it.

The United States has nothing to do with these internal dissensions; but we will see to it that the isthmus of Panama is kept clear of trouble, and that commerce across it is not interfered with by either party. Two of our naval vessels are on the way, one to Colon on the Caribbean coast, the other to Panama on the Pacific side; and the battleship Iowa will start for the latter point as soon as she can prepare for the journey.

HIGHER RAILWAY VALUES.

Chicago is determined to make the railroads entering the city pay more taxes. The city council tax committee is urging the Tax Reviewers to increase the valuation of steam railroads within the corporate limits of that city $200,000,000. The board of assessors of Cook county has raised the valuation on the elevated railways of Chicago from $568,000, the amount fixed by the state board of equalization, to $20,000,000. This assessment is being bitterly fought and will be carried into the courts.

Many of the steam roads in Chicago have valuable city holdings, and all this property was returned by the company as "trackage." This is done in order to escape the local assessors. Corporation Counsel Walker has ruled that trackage property refers only to land adjacent to or actually a part of the right of way on which tracks are laid. The companies has listed property far removed from their tracks as trackage, even though it is occupied by business buildings.

The Chicago & Northwestern, for instance, has down town realty which cost it six and a half millions of dollars, and yet it was valued by the state board at only $162,190. One of the items in the Northwestern's earnings for the past year was $577,000 entered as "income on investments," much of this item being construed to mean rentals from property listed as trackage.

The Chicago railroads are evidently up against the real thing, and by the time the board of review is through with them millions of dollars will be added to the duplicate.

Ohio laws governing such matters might properly be amended. The present system of taxing railway tracks by the mile in cities is certainly wrong. A mile of track inside the city limits of Toledo, for instance, should pay on a higher valuation than that passing through farm lands. It should be remembered, too, that Illinois taxes steam railroads on their capital stock and franchises.

NOT BORN IN OHIO.

It is an unusual mid-summer day when Indiana does not produce a freak of some sort, the latest being an ass in the form of a young man, who, by some hook or crook, secured a certificate enabling him to teach school.

This gawk boasted that he had never been kissed. Six girls combined to break his record, and they succeeded. Now the young man, instead of hiring himself out to a third-rate museum, has filed charges against the girls, alleging that they kissed him forcibly and against his will.

Of course, the girls are ashamed that they kissed such a lout, even in sport; and they have the sympathy of the public. The dispatches do not say whether the young man is a native of Indiana, but it is a safe guess that he was not born in Ohio.

"Encke's comet is growing brighter," say the astronomers. But it is like the Democratic chances of success in Ohio; you need a telescope to see it at all.

CAN'T HEAD US OFF.

The markets of the world are open to the United States, and this, too, in spite of the oft-repeated assertion of Democrats that it could not be done until free trade had battered down the barriers of protection.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, in detailing the triumphs of American commerce, says:

It is known that we are sending pianos to Germany, a country that has for generations, almost centuries, practically controlled the musical instrument trade of the world. We are doing more than that; we are sending watches to Geneva and automobiles to Paris. Nor do we stop there. We are producing some damasks that find a ready sale in Ireland, we make cutlery to supply partly the trade of Bradford, and we can sell lace curtains at advantageous prices to the merchants of Nottingham.

We are shipping salt to the greatest salt-producing districts of Europe, those of the Tyrol. We ship great quantities of wheat to Odessa. We ship hops into the hop counties of England. We sell thousands of barrels of American Rhine wine in Germany and thousands of cases of California champagne in France annually. We are reproducing practically every art and industry in which the different countries of Europe have excelled, and we are unable to reproduce them in such quantities that we can undersell the foreign manufacturers every time.

It is inevitable that we must stop somewhere or be stopped somewhere. We have not been able to ship fireworks to China, for example, nor rugs to Persia, nor vets to Lyons—not yet. But who knows that we may not do any one or all of these things in the future, since we are shipping genuine Havana cigars to Cuba, and have lately forwarded quite a consignment of golf sticks to Scotland?

The Inter-Ocean wants to know where and when we are going to stop.

The United States will not stop. Its tremendous resources, the ingenuity of its people and the intelligence which directs its production along all lines will send the output of its farms, mines and manufactories into every country in the world. It will successfully meet every competitor and will be able to furnish better good; at cheaper prices.

There is no trade limit to the people of the United States. They can do any thing that the people of any other country can do and can do it better. This country has the men and means, the enterprise, the ingenuity and the persistency to conquer the commercial world.

CANADA'S CENSUS.

After an annoying delay, the fiscal figures of the Canadian census have been given out. The total is 5,337,166. This is disappointing to the Canadians, who expected the total to be much larger. The returns from the provinces reveal an anomaly. Ontario, the most populous one, shows the remarkably small increase of but 2.5 per cent., while in Quebec it was 9 per cent.

The accuracy of the figures is challenged, either for this year or for the census of ten years ago; and it is now asserted that the returns of 1891 were padded, in order to increase the number of Ontario representatives in the Dominion parliament, and add to the Conservative strength. The Liberals are now in control, and the counter accusation is made that the Quebec figures have been padded this year, for a similar political reason. But this does not account for the small increase in population of Canada as a whole.

THE WORLD'S END.

Another prophet of the end of the world has arisen in the West. His name is Josiah Carnow, and he hails from Omaha. He has been reading the books of Daniel and Ezekiel, and feels cocksure that this earth and all that therein is, will go to pot on September 13. Mr. Carnow concludes that mankind was never so vile as now, and therefore the race is to be punished by absolute extinction on the date mentioned.

Mr. Carnow does not appear to realize that he is a blasphemer. He assumes that the Creator can not stem the tide of sin, nor stop mankind on the downward path. He thus attributes to God a lack of foresight and a weakness to combat evil which arraign both His omniscience and omnipotence. He assumes that there is no alternative left for the Almighty except to whelm the earth in wreck, in order to destroy every vestige of the human race. The man who can believe such monstrous stuff is a blasphemer, without one iota of Christian belief; or else he is insane, which is not a difficult thing to believe.

The other proposition of Mr. Carnow's is equally monstrous. He declares the world was never wickeder. This is an admission on his part that Christianity, after 1,900 years' trial, has failed utterly to uplift and better humanity. If Carnow is to be believed, the Christian religion has made the world more wicked, and shown itself to be utterly lacking in any power for good.

In point of fact, the world is better than it ever was before. Carnow may be judging the entire human race by those who reside in the slums of Omaha, but that is not a fair comparison. He will find that the world will come up smiling after September 13, and that he is an ignorant crank, without any true knowledge of the Bible or of the Christian religion.

OHIO THE BATTLE GROUND.

Apropos of the action of Secretary of State Laylin in the matter of the United States Steel corporation, the Cleveland Leader points out that Ohio is the ideal state in which to wage a legal battle with this and all other monopolies. Texas and Ohio have the strongest anti-trust laws of all the states. But Texas is an agricultural state, with comparatively small manufacturing interests, and hence not a field for trust organization. But Ohio is a mighty hive of manufacturing industry, and is the one manufacturing state having on its statute books the legal weapons for a contest with these corporations, should the steps taken by the secretary of state lead to a judicial battle. The Leader adds the following comment on the political aspect of the matter:

Ohio is a staunch Republican state. Republicans have made its laws and controlled its policy for many years. The existence of the rigorous anti-trust laws on its statute books is proof, therefore, of the willingness of Republicans in one of the foremost industrial states of the Union, a great center of wealth and financial power, to afford all possible means for curbing and crushing corporations which interfere with freedom of trade and the wholesome competition which is the natural protection of consumers against extortion.

About how much Democratic talk of hostility to the trusts does it require to offset this single fact that Ohio, a Republican stronghold, stands out from among all the states this side of Texas with the strongest and most effective anti-trust laws yet enacted?

Roosevelt is the only officer who has written a book on the Spanish war that has not gotten him into trouble. Teddy is a canny youth, after all.

Rome was not built in a day—and that's the difference between the Eternal City and the towns in the Oklahoma reservations.

REMEDIES FOR TRUST EVILS.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, ex-senator from New Hampshire, has a notable article in the Independent of this week, entitled "New Work for the Republican Party." The task which he believes the Republicans of the nation must solve is to suppress enormous monopolistic corporations, to enforce competition in production and trade, and protect the wages of labor.

We agree fully with Mr. Chandler that whatever is accomplished along that line must be through Republican effort. The Democratic party is one of negations. It blusters and howls over the trust question; it makes a great show of opposition, but has not advanced any feasible proposition for curbing the power of these great combinations. Mr. Chandler says of it:

The Democratic party will do nothing helpful. Its first purpose at the south is to suppress the votes of two millions of citizens entitled to suffrage under the fifteenth amendment of the constitution. Its first purpose at the north is to keep in power in New York City a corrupt political organization with $90,000,000 of annual income. Incidentally it seeks to ruin our manufacturing industries by destroying the American tariff system. Some of its leaders make loud professions of desire to protect the masses from the oppressions of capital. But they say this must be done by extreme measures tending to repudiation, socialism and anarchy.

What the Republican party must do, Mr. Chandler thinks, is to crush the power which any combination has, when it has obtained control of industrial production in any line, to maintain or increase the price of its product to consumers, and to keep down the wages of labor.

The remedy which Mr. Chandler thinks would prove effective is "the exercise of legislative control over corporation organizations." That is, he believes the remedy lies in the state legislatures, as the constitutional power of Congress in the matter is sharply limited. He would have the legislature of New Jersey, for instance, repeal the charter of the United States Steel Corporation, and the Republican voters of the state should elect a Republican legislature pledged to such repeal. Partnerships of individuals, or agreements among persons, can not abolish competition in any business. Corporate powers are indispensable; bonds and stocks must be issued and be sold.

Mr. Chandler would have the legislatures decide what the volume of such issues of stocks and bonds shall be, and limit the business which each corporation may do. Congress can control the interstate commerce railroads, while the state legislatures can do their part in forcing the roads and other corporate monopolies back into the ancient ways. "The people," says the ex-senator, "have the remedy in their own hands," and the counter movement against corporations will be successful "if the suffrage is not overcome by corruption, fraud or violence."

The article is a valuable one in this: That it is the attempt of one man, experienced in statemanship, and an expert in constructive legislation, to offer a remedy for certain possible evils which are inherent in the monopoly of any line of industry. It is not a mere demagogic howl against those evils, filled with vituperative abuse, as are the utterances of Democratic orators and writers, without any attempt to offer a sane and effective measure of remedial legislation.

There would not be the slightest difficulty in securing the enactment of such legislation as the ex-senator proposes in most of the states of the Union. The ones in which theso would be difficulty are those whose laws are so favorable to the incorporation of these monopolies that the majority of the latter have therein legal homes. And in these—New Jersey, for instance—the state's income from these corporations is so large as to give a revenue which meets the bulk of state expenses, and therefore has led to a considerable reduction of the tax rate. Men are prone to consider their pockets first; and, in New Jersey especially, a political campaign such as Mr. Chandler proposes would be understood as a proposition to materially increase taxation. A man may favor an abstract proposition, and yet vote against it in the concrete, when its adoption would increase the taxes he pays every year.

We take it that this is the obstacle to the adoption of Mr. Chandler's plan; for so long as the voters of even one state refused to elect a legislature pledged to it, the corporations would flourish. The problem is a most difficult one, and we are glad that men of brain and experience are beginning to take up its discussion in a broad and statesmanlike manner. There is no ready-made method of accomplishing the result aimed at. Only through intelligent discussion will the proper course of action be determined.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The Industrial Commission, created by Congress, has been hard at work for months, investigating all the phases of American industry. It will report to Congress next winter, and in that document it is probable that the most prominence will be given to the trust question.

An enormous volume of testimony has been taken, which will give to Congress and the public a valuable mass of needed information. What the recommendations of the Industrial Commission will be as to needed legislation can not, of course, be told in advance. In point of fact, they have not yet been formulated.

Representative Livingstone, of Georgia, one of the Democratic members of the commission, very sensibly says that the trust issue is not a political question, for men of all parties hold stock in these great corporations. Another vexing point is that the power of Congress in anti-trust legislation is limited by the constitution. When that instrument was framed, the colonies were jealous of each other, the smaller ones fearing the larger ones would obtain too much power. Hence the rights of the individual states were jealously guarded. There is no power granted whereby a corporation organized under the laws of a state can be made amenable to congressional interference, except in a limited degree. In point of fact, the Sherman anti-trust law is deemed to go nearly, if not quite, as far as Congress has constitutional power.

The true remedy would seem to be a constitutional amendment, vesting the needed authority in the national government to dissolve, regulate, tax or prohibit these great industrial aggregations. The Republicans tried to get a resolution for such a constitutional amendment through the House of Representatives, but the Democrats prevented its getting the two-thirds vote in its favor, which is required by the constitution.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Crop Hysterics Subsiding.

A gratifying feature of the current news of the day is the improvement of reports as to the corn crop. The period of hysteria which would not be satisfied short of total destruction in some of the principal corn states now seems to be passing, though it still keeps its grip on the grain pit where the speculators have "statisticians" in their employ precisely as they did when they destroyed the 1900 wheat crop. The same "statistician" who laid waste the northwest last year has been responsible for the most extreme utterances during the scare now passing. Unfortunately there is little hope that the demonstration of his accuracy will be as complete with regard to corn as it was to spring wheat, but his exaggeration is manifest.

Bryan on the Strike.

Mr. Bryan, and there are some, we presume, who still regard his views as important, supports the strike of the Amalgamated association, but does so on the ground that "the contest involves the right of the laboring men to organize." But it involves nothing of the kind! The Steel company does not deny the right of the men to organize, and does not attack that right. It has treated with the association, it has made agreements with it, and has conferred repeatedly with its officers. The strike, however, does not involve the right of men to join or not to join the association; it involves the right of private contract, and it involves the right to work. The Association says to the Steel company: "All the men in your employ must belong to the association; we have no quarrel as to wages or hours of work; the whole controversy relates to the organization; you must compel your employes to join, whether they want to do so or not." The Steel company emphatically refuses; it will not stoop so low as to coerce its men, compelling them either to remain out of the association or to join it. In taking this stand the association, it seems to us, is taking the only sound and sensible and truly American position.

Peerless Cresceus.

Cresceus is now easily the king of trotters. His only great rival, The Abbot, made a heroic attempt to wrest the laurels from the new monarch at the Brighton Beach park on August 15, but was beaten by half a length in the first heat and distanced in the second. Cresceus time in the first heat was 2:03¾, the fastest racing heat ever trotted, though he has a record against time one second faster. The performances of these two splendid horses have temporarily revived public interest in trotting. The Abbot is not so far behind his now peerless competitor that his friends may not hope yet to see him a winner in some subsequent contest.

That War Cloud.

According to information received in New York, Nicharagua has joined Venezuela and Ecuador in extending aid and sympathy to the revolutionary general Rafael Uribe-Uribe in his plot to overthrow the present Clerical, or Conservative, government of Colombia. Denial is made in some quarters of the existence of any clerical party, properly so called, in Colombia. This is contradicted in other quarters, but whether true or false, the existence in most South American States of a party, by whatever name called, which, as the clerical party did, represents the ancient and oppressive methods that characterized the repudiated Spanish rule, is testified to by many authorities. Whether the so-called Liberal principles of government as practiced in those countries is any better is a question. Castro's administration, which is avowedly in the interests of the Liberal party, does not speak very highly for the Latin-American interpretation of the definition. But the fact remains that two bitterly antagonistic political parties exist in this group of States to the south of us, and that that which is in power at Bogota has provoked a revolutionary movement which is plainly assuming unusually serious proportions. The war cloud is already many times larger than the proverbial man's hand.

Two Conventions.

There is one notable difference between the two political enterprises inaugurated on August 15 at Norfolk and at Harrisburg. Both concern the Democracy and both concern the tomb, but not in the same way. The Virginia Democrats met to praise Bryan, and to attempt to bury him. The Pennsylvania Democrats were more or less conscious and willing assistants in an effort to shape a campaign, in the name of reform and on purely state issues, for a resurrection of the Hon. Robert E. Pattison, and an ultimate boom for him for the Democratic nomination for president in 1904. The program is rather ingenious, but Pattison has been too long and too thoroughly defunct.

A Sad Spectacle.

There is a place provided at the public expense for Mrs. Nation. And it is the duty of the authorities, for her own good and for the public comfort, to conduct her to it with the orderly ceremonies of the law. It ought not to be possible for an unfortunate demented woman to wander at large, annoying the public, exposing herself to public derision and to danger of bodily injury. The spectacle is one of disrespect to womanhood and to the public decencies.

A Possible Match.

If the Crown Prince of Germany should marry one of the daughters of the Duke of Connaught, as rumor credits him with the intention of doing, the connection between the royal houses of England and Germany would be closer than ever and would promise to last for many years to come. Doubtless such marriages still have their effect upon international policies; but dynastic alliances, in the old sense, are no longer so important as they once were. A "family compact" in these days would be of little avail against popular feeling. England and Germany, for example, were on decidedly unfriendly terms a few years ago, nowithstanding the close relationship between Emperor William and Queen Victoria.

Edward's New Title.

Edward VII, it appears, is to retain his present title of king, extending its significance to cover the colonies and employing the word emperor for India only. Lord Salisbury introduced a bill in parliament yesterday allowing him to assume such a title as he may consider appropriate and, the prime minister added, the form adopted will probably be: "Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of British Dominions Beyond the Sea King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India." It will be generally acceptable, in all probability, if his majesty remains "King Edward," especially if, as Lord Salisbury indicates, the title is extended to cover the British countries over-sea. The kingly title is still more attractive to British ears than that of emperor.

Discovery of a Traveler.

Feeding Children in Madagascar.

The most curious feeding bottle in the world has recently been found in Madagascar. It consists of a long hollow reed of bamboo, one end of which is placed in the child's mouth. Near the other end is a hole, and through this the mother slowly pours milk or other liquid from a vessel. The little ones quickly adapt themselves to this novel method of imbibing nourishment, and their mothers claim that food given in this way does them far more good than if it were given from an ordinary bottle.

This singular practice prevails especially among the women of the Betsimisaraka tribe, and it is said to be very ancient. One reason may be because the people of this tribe have a sort of veneration for the bamboo, which they use for many purposes, fashioning it not only into drinking vessels, but also into musical instruments, which are very popular.—New York Herald.

"POURED" HOUSES MAY BE THE COMING MODE

Professors of chemistry and students of chemistry and students of ancient architecture say that L. A. Brown, of St. Louis, has discovered a lost art, and one which will revolutionize many lines of manufacture and construction.

The most stupendous claim for it is that with it the idea of Thomas A. Edison and others of molding houses may be made not only a possibility, but a practical and economical fact. Mr. Brown claims that his compound possesses all the advantages of concrete, and many more as well—not only for use as building material, but for many other purposes.

The new compound is composed principally of common river sand, cement, fused with sulphur and colored with pigments. All of these materials are cheap. The amalgamation costs no more than one-third to one-half of a cent per pound, ready to be poured into the mold.

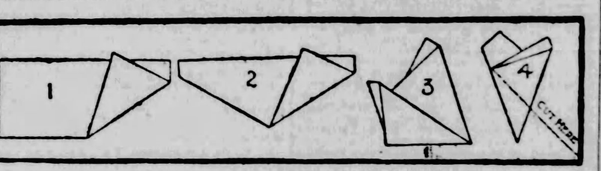
After many trials and constant experimenting, the inventor received his patents, both for the substance and the process last April. Polish, ornamentation, and all, are applied in the mold, and no second handling is needed after the material comes from the mold.

After the molds are made only cheap labor need be further employed to turn out large quantities in a comparatively short time.

A house can be constructed of it without the use of wood, iron, stone or mortar. It can be molded in sand, glass, clay, wood or metal. Where a line of pipe is molded in the trench in which it is to repose, the mold is removed after the casting has been made, and the pipe covered with earth, there to remain forever. It is claimed that nothing can ever injure it, and that it will stay there in its natural shape until doomsday.—Chicago Tribune.

The Problem of Betsy Ross.

Making a Star in One Stroke.



Betsy Ross, the maker of the first American flag, has become a heroine of literature and the stage. Chauncey C. Hotchkiss has produced a novel in which she is the leading figure.

The dramatization by another hand has already been tried on the provincial "dog" with success sufficient to warrant attempts upon the metropolitan lion. According to well authenticated tradition, George Washington, Robert Morris and John Ross, in June, 1777, waited upon Ross' niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, a noted needlewoman of Philadelphia, living at what was then No. 239 Arch street, to procure from her a new flag, according to a design authorized by the act of congress, dated June 14, of that year. Congress had resolved that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Washington drew a rough draught, which he submitted to Mrs. Ross. Let Mr. Hotchkiss take up the story. He accurately follows the tradition:

"Is there anything about the flag that you can suggest, Mrs. Ross?"

"Your Excellency," said Betsy, "I see your stripes are white at top and bottom. Do you not think red better to begin and end with?"

"Possibly," said Washington, musingly.

"And your stars are six pointed. Would not a five pointed star be better?"

"It makes little difference," was the answer. "I conceive the six pointed star earier to form. Is it not so?"

"No, Your Excellency. See!" said Betsy, with animation, and quickly catching up a piece of paper, she folded it rapidly and deftly.

"The three men," adds Mr. Hotchkiss, "watched her narrowly, each noting the delicate movement of her quick fingers. Not for months had the mind of any one of the three descended to the equal triviality of looking with interest at a pretty woman manipulate a square of paper, but when in something less than thirty seconds she completed it, and, feeling for the scissors hanging at her waist, gave the folded paper one straight cut, the applause of the commander-in-chief and the congressional committee was genuine, for by the single clip had been formed a perfectly proportioned five pointed star."

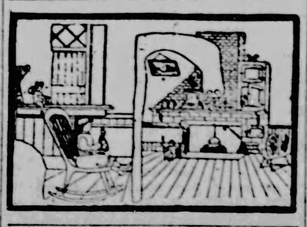
Now the iconoclast has declared that this feat of cutting a five point star at a single clip is impossible. Therefore, the iconoclast urges, this part of the tradition is obviously a myth. Therefore, he adds, the entire story of Betsy Ross may be a myth. He buttresses his theory by reminding us that some half a dozen years ago a professor in the North American Academy, in Cincinnati, offered a prize to any student who could accomplish the design with one stroke of the scissors. The students worked at the problem for an entire year, and finally had to give it up.

Mr. George W. Whipple, of Ludlow, Ky., however, has now come forward to re-establish Betsy Ross in popular faith. He furnishes the following directions, which, aided by accompanying diagrams, will enable the meanest intelligence to emulate Betsy's feat:

First, take a piece of paper 2¼x3 inches, fold it once in the middle lengthwise, then folding it with the fold down, turn up the lower right hand corner, as shown in the diagram 1. Diagram 2 shows the lower left hand corner turned up to the reverse of No. 1. The third move is to double the left hand side even with the fold on the right, and the fourth simply to turn the point from yourself and cut, as shown by the dotted line in diagram 4.—New York Herald.

YANKEE INVENTS A PEEP SHOW

An amusing and interesting theatrical novelty has been devised by a Connecticut inventor. It consists of a peep show



the component parts of which are a stage, a scene containing familiar objects adapted for use in a play and an enclosure around the stage.

The familiar objects in the scene are of excessive size, and in the enclosure there are peepholes, which are glazed with concave lenses, the desire being to reduce the objects of excessive size to normal size, and at the same time to make the actors who are on the stage appear extremely diminutive. In this way, when two or three of the actors are larger and taller than usual and the others are as small as little children, a novel illusion is presented, for those looking through the peepholes fancy that they see children at play with fairies, the reduced size of the actors when compared with the familiar objects of apparently normal size, rendering such a conclusion irresistible.

A peep show of this kind, say those who have seen it, is sure to furnish a good deal of amusement both for old and young at an evening's entertainment.—New York Herald.

Contradictory Evidence.

"I wonder how they ever became engaged."

"Their accounts differ. She says he threw himself at her feet, and he says she threw herself at his head."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Current Events.

Plan for naval school in Samoa blocked by lack of appropriation.

Women in the government printing office organizing a labor union.

Sixty of the teachers on way to Philippines were married at Honolulu.

South Shore railway opposite Montreal bought by the Vanderbilt interests.

Navy department has abandoned proposed test of oil as fuel for ships.

Government receipts for the first half of July exceeded expenditures by $30,000.

Commissioner of immigration to urge more stringent Chinese exclusion law.

Christian Mack, president of Ann Arbor Savings bank, dropped dead in his store.

Brazilian coffee imported to Porto Rico boycotted by the residents of the island.

Railroad workmen at Point Conception, Cal., found mass of ambegris worth $40,000.

Sheriff at Sardis, Mo., backed by the governor, prevented lynching of a negro.

Deaths from famine at Panay, P. I., number 160. Government will send relief.

New tiled air chamber beneath the floor of the House of Representatives completed.

Boy at Saginaw, Mich., imprisoned big flock of sheep in barn and set fire to the structure.

Knights of Pythias began suit to recover $15,000 from J. A. Hinsey and H. B. Stolte, former officers.

Consul General Long, in report to State department, declared slavery in Egypt practically ended.

Examination of Shamrock II in dry dock indicates that she will be dangerous in light weather.

Northern Pacific official invented method of sending telephone and telegraph messages over same wire.

General Miles issues order defining requisites of good soldier, and naming patriotism as the first requisite.

Infernal machine sent by express to Sheriff Acknan, at Carmi, Ill. Contained gunpowder, dynamite and matches.

Democrats of Pennsylvania follow the example set by Ohio, ignoring silver and confining their fight to state issues.

Exports to Porto Rico during the last fiscal year were three times as much as when the island was under Spanish rule.

Treasury department decided that government official away from home, who must live in hotel, to have expenses paid.

Petty economy of War department requiring reports to be mailed cause of delay in news of deaths in army in Philippines.

Harvey Scott, of Faribault, Minn., willed that his fortune of $70,000 be burned because he could not find a charity worthy of the gift.

President McKinley, with Col. Herrick as his guest, visits his farm at Minerva, O., and talks crops with Tenant Jack Adams.

Workers in the cause of temperance say tea is wielding a powerful influence in checking the drink habit among women in Britain.

Thousand poor children of Poughkeepsie enjoy their annual free ride over Russell Sage's railroad and picnic at his Upton Lake park.

Wireless telegraph tests from steamship Lucania arouse interest. Passengers communicate with friends fifteen hours before reaching port.

Many retired army officers found to be drawing double pay from the government. Several employed in the pension department as clerks.

Lone highwayman holds up and robs a stage in the Adirondacks, relieving party of tourists of about $1,000 in cash and rifling mail pouches.

Garhardt Terlinden, of Duisburg, Germany, accused by German government of embezzling 1,500,000 marks, is arrested by Pinkertons in Milwaukee.

Attorney General rendered opinion that the government is responsible for mail matter lost through negligence or dishonesty of postal employes.

Edward P. Thompson, convicted of fraudulent transactions while postmaster at Havana, sentenced to a fine of $400 and six months' imprisonment.

Edwin Manning, richest man in Iowa, and for half a century leading business man, dies at Keosauqua. Estimated estate of between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000.

Secretary Root to recommend the establishment of an advanced school in Washington for army officers. National Guard officers to be trained at Leavenworth institution.

George H Phillips company, of Chicago, placed in the hands of a receiver at the request of Mr. Phillips to head off scheme of creditors to have concern declared bankrupt.

Wife of Governor Otero, of New Mexico makes a thrilling race of 2,000 miles to save her mangled son from a horrible death by hydrophobia. Pasteur expert says the lad is safe.

State and Navy departments at Washington will work together for the protection of American interests at the isthmus. Berlin rumors of a naval move by Germany are minimized.

Petition for receiver for American Spirits Manufacturing Company, $25,000,000 corporation, is filed by representatives of stockholders' protective committee, who make sensational charges against former officers.

FOREIGN.

Minister Conger arrived at Pekin.

Germany to send four cruisers to Panama.

Russia said to be on the eve of another famine.

Count von Waldersee said to aspire to be prime minister.

Czar conferred Andreas Order on Count Von Waldersee.

India budget shows a surplus in spite of famine and drouth.

British parliament adjourned. King's message received by wire.

New aeronauts appearing in Paris and new machines being built.

Statue of Queen Victoria at Malta mutilated by unknown persons.

President Castro, of Venezuela, lays blame for trouble on Colombians.

Again reported that armed Kaffirs will be employed to fight Boers in South Africa.

Automobiles used to carry coffin and mourners at a funeral at Coventry, England.

English government to aid in establishing several big sugar factories in Jamaica.

London medical experts blame long skirts worn by women for spread of tuberculosis.

French ambassador to Turkey narrowly escaped drowning while taking a trip in a leaky launch.

Plot to send Captain Schuermans of the Belgian army to a lunatic asylum foiled by the government.

Physicians in London want insurance companies to refuse to issue policies to Christian Scientists.

Chamberlain denied General Kitchener would be superseded in command of South African troops.

Canadian Cabinet ministers and men of local prominence expect royal honors at hands of Duke of York.

London papers say that situation in South Africa is unchanged. Report that Botha will surrender discredited.

Czar's sister, the Grand Duchess Xenia, gave birth to a son, who may some day be the ruler of Russia.

British ministry admitted that unofficial negotiations for a new canal treaty with the United States are in progress.

Women in Germany begin a campaign against beards and mustaches, but the kaiser's barber ridicules their hostile move.

Wreck of the missing ship Manchester found on one of the desert islands of the Marshall group. No traces of the crew found.

Venezuela believed to be plotting to seize the isthmus of Panama. May attempt to hold up United States on canal rights.

British steamer brought news to Kingston, of heavy fighting between government troops and rebels near Colon. Foreigners fleeing to escape proscription.

Parliament is petitioned to reorganize the management of Smithfield market in London, the charge being made that British cattle raisers are practically excluded by American competitors.

Parliament is prorogued for the first time in the reign of King Edward. In the speech from the throne steady and continuous progress in South Africa is reported, but nature of the country makes campaigning difficult.

Bill extending government help to a project to shorten the time of trans-Atlantic voyages to four and one-half days is hastened toward passage by the British house of lords. American capital is back of the scheme.

Sir William Harcourt in an acrimonious debate in the House of Commons attacked Secretary Chamberlain's Boer policy. Editor of a London paper must apologize at the bar of the House for attack on Irish members.

Publishers' Column

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this offer:

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated; screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2050—Wilfred Bolero.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Some of the richest toilettes are fashioned of the velvety panne cloths.

The Wilfred bolero is an especially good design for these rich materials. The back is plain and the fronts cut away to show a full blouse of white satin, machine stitched with black. The trimming bands, the new-style revers and the very smart turn-over collar are all of the white satin with black stitching. Of course, there are lingerie sleeves wrought out to match the waist. The belt is of white panne velvet, which the stout woman would do well to change to black.

2065—Maisie Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. Many of the new frocks of gingham, percale and denim are made low-necked and without sleeves, and worn with lawn guimpes, and on very hot days without any. This suggestion is prettily carried out in the "Maisie," a design for little girls of four, six and eight. The frock is of dimity, with a guimpe of pink-dotted lawn. It is one of the coolest, most comfortable play frocks in the world.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

237—Grosvenor Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A beautiful waist for girls of twelve and fourteen is the "Grosvenor." The body of this waist is full at the belt in front and plain in the back. The neck is cut out in scallops and attached to a fitted lining. A one-piece half-sleeve is cut in scallops, and has a

lingerie sleeve, the deep puff being faced on a lining. A deep circular frill drapes the waist. The Grosvenor model is of meteor crepe lace. It is set on under a lace beading with black velvet ribbon run through. The lingerie sleeve is of lace, and the beading run with red velvet ribbon finishes the outer sleeve.

2030—Rutledge Skirt.

Sizes for 12 and 14 years. The skirt designed to match this waist is the "Rutledge." It is a beautiful circular pattern that is fitted at the hips and gathered in the back. A deep circular flounce is cut out in scallops in front and is high in the back, giving the same effect as at the neck. A black velvet sash ribbon is tied at the waist, and the flounce is set on under a beading to correspond with the waist. India mull would be beautiful in this design. This pattern comes in sizes for girls of twelve and fourteen.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CARRIED HIS BREEZE ALONG WITH HIM

A novel breezemaker was seen in State street one day last week, says the Chicago Tribune. It was probably the tiniest electric fan ever made, and was fastened on the lapel of the coat of a fashionably-

dressed summer man. Made of light metal, the wind apparatus—an exact copy of the big fans operated in business places—weighed only a few ounces. It was about three inches long. An electric battery attachment connected with wires was carried in the inside coat pocket.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mme. Bottard, the oldest nurse in the Paris Salpetriere, has retired after sixty-one years of service at the age of eighty years. Some years ago she was decorated with the Legion of Honor.

Countess Tolstoi, Sophia Anderona, is a mild seeming woman who since her marriage has devoted her whole time to her husband and her three children. For the latter she made all the clothes until they were ten years old.

Judge Addison G. Brown of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, who has just resigned, is known among scientific men as a botanist. He was long president of the Torrey Botanical club, and co-operated with Prof. N. L. Britton in the publication of the illustrated "Flora of the Northern United States and Canada."

It is hard to connect office work with Austin Dobson's verse, but the serious business of his life has been in a government office, as was that of Charles Lamb and Matthew Arnold. Mr. Dobson has just resigned his place as principal of the fisheries and harbor department of the board of trade after forty-five years of service. A new volume of hitherto uncollected pieces is about to appear under the name of "Carmina Votiva."

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

A caterpillar can eat 600 times its weight of food in a month.

It is estimated that 26,000 horses are killed annually in London.

More than $50,000,000 worth of timber was destroyed by forest fires last year.

Paris supplies free of cost sulphurous baths to all persons engaged in handling lead.

Three thousand troops were recently sent to help the inhabitants subdue a forest fire in Sweden.

Never, before, it is said, have so many straw hats been worn in London as have appeared this season.

During the last ten years 545 miles of irrigation ditches have been opened in Arizona at a cost of $1,508,469.

Out of 100,000,000 passengers by sea all over the world 30 lose their lives; out of the same number by rail 47.

It is said that Nova Scotia will have as many apples as last year, and that they will be of a very superior quality.

England spends £8,400,000 a year on her paupers, Scotland £900,000, Ireland £1,400,000; France spends less than £1,500,000.

About 2,000 persons are employed in the sponge fisheries of Florida. The profits last year are estimated at $850,000.

A method has been invented to sink shafts in the salt islands of Louisiana and they may become an important salt mining center.

On a recent Sunday the fire department of Berlin was called upon to disperse four different swarms of bees which had taken up quarters in the streets.

The twelve railway companies of England and Wales employ between them 312,000 men. The Scotch and Irish companies employ 40,000 men between them.

The term "royal yacht," hitherto applied to vessel belonging to King Edward VII., will be abandoned henceforth and the application will be "His Majesty's yacht."

Chicago alone will handle about 40,000,000 pounds of beet sugar this year. Most of it will come from Michigan, where the development of the industry has been most rapid.

SOUP FOR SCHOLARS.

In the rural districts of France every pupil, boy or girl, takes to school in the morning a handful of vegetables and puts them in a large pan of water. They are washed by one of the older pupils, who take turns at performing this duty. Then the vegetables are placed in a kettle with water and a piece of pork, and are cooked while the lessons are going on. At 11:30 o'clock each member of the co-operative association has a bowl of hot soup. To cover the cost of fuel and meat those pupils who can afford it pay from two to four sous a month.

CURES THE SICK FREE.

New Treatment for Restoring the Afflicted to Health Discovered by Dr. U. G. Lipes.

THE REMEDY IS FREE TO ALL

Persons suffering from disease in any of its various forms should write to Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1466 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind., for a free trial of his remarkable treatment for the cure of any weakened or unnatural condition of the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's ability to cure, for he has made the study of disease a life work and

DR. U. G. LIPES.

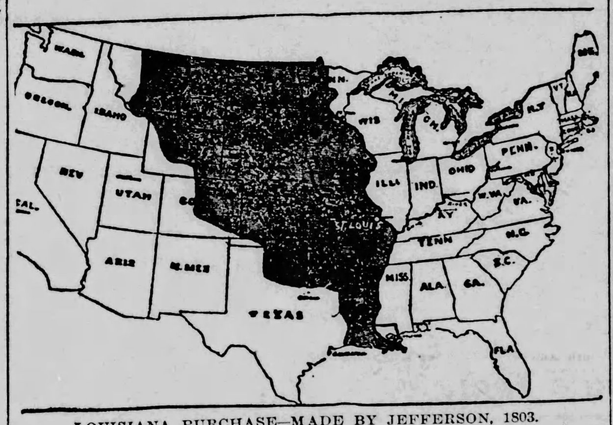
thoroughly understands the subject. He cures consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, heart disease, kidney and bladder troubles and rheumatism in so short a time that people wonder why they suffered as long as they did.

His treatment for liver complaint, neuralgia, nervousness, bad blood, pimples, scrofula, etc., is wonderful in its effect, and its marvelous power is felt from the very first day's use.

Gout, dropsy, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, debility or weakness in any form quickly yields to the influence of Dr. Lipes' new treatment.

The doctor's theory is that no matter what the primary cause may be, all disease remains in the human system on account of a disordered condition of the blood or nerves, or both. Taking this principle for a working basis, he devotes his entire energy to the purifying of the blood and placing the nervous system in a strong, healthy condition, so these two great sources of life may throw off and resist completely the ravages of any disease whatever. To prove the truth of his claims Dr. Lipes is offering to all sufferers without exception a free trial of his wonderful treatment. He wants you to tell him the nature of your affliction when you write for free treatment.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE



LOUISIANA PURCHASE—MADE BY JEFFERSON, 1803.

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was the birth-cry of the American nation. Thomas Jefferson sat in the White House 27 years later, and signed the papers for the purchase of Louisiana Territory, which brought the realization of the United States. The year 1903 will bring the centennial of that realization. It cannot even be said that the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase stands second to the Declaration of Independence.

The Louisiana Territory, narrowing almost to a point at the gulf, broadened to the north until at the head, west of the Mississippi, it meant a vast stretch from the Father of Waters to the Rocky Mountains. A St. Louis schoolmaster, pointing to the map on which was laid off the limits of this Louisiana Territory, happily called it, "The Keystone of American Greatness."

Until 1803, the United States meant no more than so much as lay between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river. The purchase of the great triangle alone made possible expansion westward across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast line.

The commercial and manufacturing greatness of the United States lies to the eastward of the river. The vast mineral wealth, and the possibilities for Oriental trade, were gained by the acquisition west of the mountains. Between the two, binding them in the arch, is this keystone of fourteen states and territories, sold by Napoleon to Jefferson for a million dollars apiece in round figures.

Marbois was Napoleon's minister of the public treasury. Napoleon needed money for his war budget; but of stronger influence with him was a policy which might cripple England. Under such conditions, President Jefferson opened through Mr. Livingstone, our minister to France, the negotiations for the purchase of so much territory as would control the mouth of the Mississippi. The inspiration for this diplomacy was the increasing clamor of the people in the great valley against the interference with American commerce on the river. To aid Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Monroe, afterwards President, was sent as a special ambassador.

Napoleon met the negotiations with a counter proposition. According to Marbois, who became the historian of the transaction, Napoleon said, in a conversation on April 10, 1803, speaking of the proposed cession, with special reference to the desire of the British: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet."

Twenty days later, the treaty had been consummated, and the great territory of Louisiana had been ceded to the United States for $12,000,000, and the assumption of certain claims amounting to about $3,000,000 more. It was commenting upon the accomplishment of the purchase that Napoleon remarked: "This accession of territory forever strengthens the power of the United States."

The treaty of the purchase was signed on April 30, 1803. The transfer at New Orleans took place a few months later.

For ten years the people of the purchase have been looking forward to and talking of this centennial. Suggestions for the celebration have been varied. Not until three years did a proposition for a World's Fair begin to take definite form.

In February, 1898, a bill was introduced in Congress for a World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903; but the destruction of the Maine and the opening of the war with Spain shut off consideration. In January, 1899, two and a half years ago, delegates from all the Louisiana Purchase states and territories came together in St. Louis, by appointment of the governors, at the suggestion of the governor of Missouri. The convention decided that the centennial could best be observed by a great international exposition.

The marvelous development of the Louisiana Purchase territory, and its relation to the greatness of the United States furnished a motive for an invitation to the world to come and to see, and to compare notes on progress.

The convention put forth a plan that for such a World's Fair Congress should be asked to appropriate $5,000,000. St. Louis to raise by popular subscription $5,000,000, and the city of St. Louis to issue $5,000,000 in municipal bonds. Movements of such magnitude are almost never carried through to completion without some material change. Since that convention made its bold proposition, calling for a fund of $15,000,000, the plan has been carried out to the letter.

In April last the subscribers to the capital stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company took out incorporation papers and elected 93 directors. Into the directory were brought representatives of all the material interests of the city. On May 3 the directory met and elected the following officers: David R. Francis, president; William H. Thompson, treasurer; Corwin H. Spencer, first vice-president; Samuel M. Kennard, second vice-president; Daniel M. Houser, third vice-president; Cyrus P. Walbridge, fourth vice-president; Seth W. Cobb, fifth vice-president; Charles H. Huttig, sixth vice-president; August Gehner, seventh vice-president; Pierre Chouteau, eighth vice-president; Walter B. Stevens, secretary, James L. Blair, general counsel.

Standing committees were appointed and the various features and departments of the exposition were divided among them. Very promptly the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis passed the ordinance permitting the use of 666 acres of Forest Park for the World's Fair site.

The World's Fair at St. Louis will not be like any predecessor. It will be unlike in its architecture. It will spread out, with its buildings occupying elevations, with beautiful groves separating the main buildings or clusters of buildings. In these latter days, rapid transit has made possible municipal expansion.

So, at the St. Louis World's Fair will be applied means of transit which will make it possible to scatter over 1,000 acres or more the great structures. There will be no huddling of buildings around a central court. The architects are facing an entirely new problem in world's fair construction. That they will solve it in the production of something entirely original and more beautiful than any predecessor, all confidence is felt.

There will be a World's Fair in motion. The still exhibits have had their day; they no longer appeal to popular interest to the extent that they did. People want to see the wheels go around; they want to see how things are made. At St. Louis the idea has taken firm hold and is being developed, that processes, rather than products of manufacture must be shown. This means abundant room. It means a vast scene of whirring machinery and life. It means scores of plants set up and in operation, turning out varieties of products before the eyes of the spectators. That the idea will be realized there is no doubt. Intending exhibitors are already planning to carry out the actual illustration of processes.

IN LIGHT TRAVELING ORDER.

eaOar rkffHo MHoly etaoin shrdlupnp

Traveling in very light marching order was illustrated by a young man who entered the Hoffman house, says the New York Times. He had plenty of money, but very little baggage.

"Too deuced hot to carry a grip this weather," he remarked to Col. John Peacock. I am going to the Branch to-night, but I have several things to do in the city to-day.

He placed a very small package on the desk. It contained a very thin negligee shirt and a light nightrobe.

"That's all I want for traveling this weather," he volunteered.

"But you need collars, surely," replied Col. Peacock, noting the wilted condition of the one worn by the visitor.

"Oh, I have them," he added, and pulling up the legs of his trousers he displayed two clean collars and a pair of cuffs fastened to the calves of his legs with garters.

GREAT COLOMBIA.

Gen. Uribe's Plan to Unite the Three Republics.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The attention of officials here has been attracted to the manifesto issued by General Uribe-Uribe, leader of the Colombian revolutionists, declaring for a "greater Colombia," and although nothing of an official nature has been received on the subject, yet it appears to bear out the ideas held for some time as to the scope of the present trouble. According to the manifesto, Uribe-Uribe is seeking to unite the interests of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

There is an entire lack of official information here concerning the progress of affairs in either Venezuela or Colombia. Whether the Colombian minister actually has left Venezuela, as reported

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

by a press dispatch from Williamstad, is not known here. The departure of the minister would be in line with what was foreshadowed when the American charge d'affaires, Mr. Russell, in Venezuela, asked for authority to represent Colombia in case the minister withdrew.

The navy department has had no word from either the Iowa or the Machias. The latter is taking on ammunition at Norfolk, and the department has telegraphed asking when she will be ready to sail. The department believes that the delay will not be over two days at the most.

New York, Aug. 16.—News has been received in this country involving Venezuela, Nicaragua and Ecuador in the attempt of General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian rebel leader, to overthrow the government of Colombia, says the Tribune. A year ago it was known to the Colombian authorities that the rebels under Uribe were receiving material assistance from these republics and recent developments and information received by Colombian secret service agents confirm the belief that these countries are preparing open and simultaneous attacks upon Colombia. It has further been learned that the plan of attack has practically been agreed upon. Large numbers of Nicaraguans have already joined the rebels in the department of Panama and it will be these marauding bands the United States will have to deal with if it becomes necessary to land marines at Colon or Panama to protect American interests on the isthmus.

Venezuela's point of attack will naturally be from the Colombian-Venezuelan border, where the recent battles are reported to have taken place between Venezuelan insurgents and the invading army commanded, it is said, by General Gonzales Valencia. It is somewhat doubtful, however, if General Valencia had anything to do with this movement until war had already been declared between Venezuela and Colombia.

If the present plans are carried out the rendezvous of the Ecudorian invaders will be in the southern part of the department of Cauca, where two Colombian rebel generals are said to be now encamped with 4,000 troops.

FIGHTING ON ISTHMUS.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The British steamer Darien has arrived here from Colon and brings reports of heavy fighting Monday on the outskirts of Panama and Colon. The rebels were steadily advancing on the towns proper. A large number of men have been wounded.

A large number of wounded men belonging to the government troops were taken to Colon Monday. This is regarded as an indication of the persistency of the rebel attacks.

The converted cruiser Namouna has been found to be practically useless, owing to the bungling attempts to mount heavy guns on board her. The Colombian government is now negotiating for the purchase of the West India & Pacific Steamship Company steamer Barnard Hill.

The Darien brought 40 passengers who were obliged to leave Colon in order to escape the danger and to avoid conscription. The British consul at Colon has entered a protest against Jamaicans being compelled by the Colombian government to fight against the rebels.

The passengers of the Darien say that the chances of the Liberals' success are better than ever since the commencement of the revolution.

Guards are still kept on board the trains running between Panama and Colon.

Both sides are committing atrocities. In the attack made Sunday on the government troops, a few miles out of Colon, the rebels defeated the government forces, and one of the latter was afterward found shot in the abdomen, with both legs amputated. This was a reprisal for a torture by the government of the political prisoners.

DISORDER AT COLON.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 16.—Raids continue almost daily or nightly along the line, owing to the entire absence of military protection. The Matachin was again raided, and cattle belonging to sympathizers with the government were stolen. Two women were kidnaped at Gorgona Station Sunday night, and the Chinese there were pillaged.

On most occasions of this character, the Chinese are the chief sufferers. Consequently they are daily transferring provisions and merchandise to Panama, thus intensifying the want and suffering all along the line.

Armed guards, consisting of about 50, still accompany each passenger train. The presence of the French cruiser Suchet tends to allay uneasiness, and the arrival of the United States gunboat Machias is anxiously awaited. It is hoped that she may get here by Sunday.

Beyond the loss of dynamite and powder, the railroad has sustained no injury, and traffic across the isthmus continues without interruption, although fewer local passengers are crossing. The government is concentrating troops in the more remote provinces. Telegraphic communication with coast points is interrupted, and hence nothing is known here regarding the situation at Cartagena and Barranquilla.

CASTRO AIDS THE REBELS.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Aug. 19.—(Via Haytien Cable).—President Castro, of Venezuela, some days ago sent to Cucuta, Colombia, ammunition, arms and men to assist in the Colombian revolution.

Emilio Fernandez, former governor of Caracas under President Castro, and subsequently administrator of customs at Laguayra, who finally declared against Castro, has left Curacoa, accompanied by sixty partisans with the announced intention of invading Venezuela.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Ready to Attack Colombia--Other War News.

New York, Aug. 17.—Col. E. Gonzales, consul general of Venezuela in this city, says that he has received information from his government which enables him to make the following statement:

"Colombian officials have been busy discrediting the report that the recent invasion of Venezuelan territory was made by a Colombian army. In reply to these denials the significant fact can be pointed out that Senor Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires at Washington, has not yet contradicted the report of his government's participation in the invasion, nor the presence on the Venezuelan frontier of Gen. Gonzales Valencia, former minister of war of Colombia.

"But there are more convincing proofs than this mere circumstantial evidence. The Caracas government has been officially informed by the commander of our army in San Cristobal that among the troops, who invaded Venezuela, were the Colombian regiments known as Sucre, Bombona, Giraldot, Vencedores, Tenerif and seventeen more commanded by Colombian army officers. Some of the latter were generals from the Asparina, Pedro Leon canal and Riascosa.

"My advices say that the killed, wounded and captured of either side wore the uniform of the Colombian army. Two of the prisoners wore the insignia of the 'grenadiers of Cucuola.'

"The Venezuelan officers on the frontier have ordered an investigation which is expected to yield further evidence of Colombia's complicity in the two unsuccessful raids on our frontier."

Senor Tomas Herran, charge d'affaires of the Colombian legation at Washington, is in this city, awaiting the arrival of his family from Colombia. He said: "There is no doubt that Venezuela has given help to the rebels in Colombia."

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 17, via Galveston.—Since Thursday trains have been crossing the isthmus without military escort. Several stations along the line have again been garrisoned with small detachments of troops.

Military Posts Protect Trains.

Colon, Aug. 17.—The government has established military posts at all the stations along the line of the Panama railroad as a protection against rebel attacks.

GEN. J. S. NEGLEY.

Maumee, O., Aug. 14.—The above cut is from a photo of Gen. J. S. Negley, whose death occurred last week, taken in 1864 and given by him to H. D.

(From a Photo taken in 1864.)

Kingsbury, the father of Mrs. Mary Corwin, of this village, at Huntsville, Ala., the same year.

SHAMROCK RIDES AT ANCHOR

New York, Aug. 19.—Shamrock II lays idly at her anchorage off Stapleton today. It was a misty, raw day and little or no work was done aboard the challenger, although it is stated that she will be ready to go out under sail on Wednesday to meet the Teutonic with Sir Thomas aboard.

Spanish War Veterans.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The New York State Spanish war veterans opened their annual convention here to-day with Corps Commander Bernard A. Reinold, of New York in the chair. Little was done aside from organization and other routine business. The question of holding reunions or encampments once a year or every two years will be considered, and Richmond, Va., has been mentioned as the first encampment city.

Famous Around the Camp Fire.

GRAPE-NUTS.

Ready Cooked, Delicious and Nourishing.

FOR CAMPING.

People going into camp should not forget to take along a goodly supply of Grape-Nuts, the ready-cooked food. This can be eaten dry and does not require any preparation by the cook, or the food can be made into a variety of delightful dishes, such as puddings, etc.

One of the favorite methods by old timers is to drop three or four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts into a cup of coffee. The Grape-Nuts add a peculiar and delicious flavor to the coffee and give one a more piquant article of food than even the famous doughnuts and coffee of old New England.

People who cannot digest coffee should not forget that Postum Food Coffee, if properly made, furnishes a very delicious beverage, either hot or cold, closely approaching the flavor of the mild and delicious grades of Java.

SIX MONTHS TO PAY FOR IT

I will send Clapp's Ideal Steel Range on request (freight prepaid) for your inspection. You can have six months in which to pay for it. The price is low based on factory cost.

Clapp's Ideal Steel Range

is so far superior to any other make that I must send you photographs and detailed descriptions of each and every part, that you may see what a wonderful bargain it is, and fully satisfy yourself that it is the most durable, economical and handsome range made. The range is the most important thing in the home. My plan enables you to own the best; to satisfy yourself that it is the best before making payment. My years of experience with stoves and ranges and full information is yours for the asking. WRITE TODAY. Refer to any bank, express company or agency in Toledo.

Were I not selling the very best ranges possible to manufacture, I could not sell at the price or ship on the liberal terms I do. THINK OF IT. You send no money. Give the range a thorough test before you pay for it. The chance of a life time to get range perfection on easy payment plan. My $50.00 steel range is better than ranges sold by others at twice this figure.

CHESTER D. CLAPP, 825 Summit St., Toledo, O.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—56-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $5.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $5.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 8-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2¼-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $6.80
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free;

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 27, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

STEEL TRUST.

Secretary of State Laylin Is After Ohio End.

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.—Secretary of State Laylin is investigating the status of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation doing business in Ohio, and it is found that only three have complied with the state laws regulating foreign corporations. The companies qualified to do business in this state are the American Steel and Wire Company, the National Tube Company and the National Steel Company. The records do not show that the Federal Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company or the American Sheet Steel Company have ever been authorized to do business in Ohio. All of these companies are incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—Attorney General Sheets has sent for a transcript of the testimony of President Schwab, of the United States Steel corporation, before the industrial commission at Washington for use in a proposed investigation into that concern's status under the state anti-trust laws. He declined to state his plans further than this. Attorneys here think the United States Steel corporation can defy the state officials for the reason that it has simply bought a majority of the stock of the constituent companies in this state—not the full properties. For this reason the United States Steel corporation is neither a trust under the Ohio laws, nor a foreign corporation doing business in this state.

The secretary of state to-day forwarded to the president of the United States Steel corporation blanks similar to those sent to other foreign corporations doing business in the state, notifying the corporation that the state is ready to receive the tax due it under the law applying to foreign corporations.

If the company refuses to pay the tax, suit will at once be brought to collect. If the corporation consents to pay the tax it will have qualified, it is claimed merely to do a legal business in the state. The secretary of state and attorney general say they are convinced that the constituent companies are doing an illegal business in the state in that they are connected with a trust and, whether the United States Steel corporation pays the tax or not, proceedings will be brought against the Ohio companies under the anti-trust law. The state of Ohio has no jurisdiction over the United States Steel corporation, as a whole, and if the corporation's return to the secretary of state satisfies him that it cannot qualify to do business in Ohio, it is possible that the attorney general of the United States and the attorneys general of all states in which the steel trust operates may be asked to bring proceedings against it. Attorney General Sheets admitted that such a course is within the range of possibility, but declined to make a statement as to its probable action.

Archbishop Chapelle, who was sent to Manila to reform church abuses in the Philippines, is to return to the United States because unsuccessful in his mission.

FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zeno's new and harmless Cure for Female Diseases. Address Mrs. Dr. Zeno Co., P. O. Drawer 1840, Milwaukee, Wis.

HANDSOME American lady, independently rich, wants good, honest husband. Address Box 12, Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

100 Little Liver Pills 10c
100 Nervous Debility Pills 10, 200 15c. Free to poor. L. West & Sons, N. Y.

WE TEACH YOU FREE $5. to $10. PER DAY. Gold, silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. By hand or dynamo; using our method. Great Profits. Easy terms. Send for free catalogue. The Hanson-Van Winkle-Munning Co., Newark, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass. Kansas City, Mo. Montreal, Can. Dallas, Tex. Atlanta, Ga. We have the finest and largest Electro-Plating Machinery Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. Visit it. We will be pleased to explain our methods and show you how we do the work. Write today. Handsome catalogue and price list free. Mention this paper.

FREE! Gray's Medicine. Cures Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, Lost Manhood, Debility, Kidney Troubles, Impotency, Wasting Diseases, Varicocele, Blood Poisons, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Female Complaints, all Drains and Losses. Restores Lost Vitality in old or young. Prevents Consumption, Insanity and Paralysis. Don't suffer longer. Be cured at once. Sold by druggists, or by mail, $1 per package, 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address F. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

THE INVADER WON.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Canada's cup is no longer the property of American yachtsmen. Its title changed hands when the Canadian yacht Invader crossed the finish line yesterday in the decisive race of the series, leader by two minutes and nineteen seconds.

Light winds prevailed from start to finish, and the race was conceded to the Canadians before the gun was fired. Cadillac put up an unexpectedly good contest. Skipper William Hale Thompson cut-jockeyed Jarvis at the beginning and the American boat outfooted Invader on the long reach that made up most of the beat to the windward buoy.

Several times local hopes rose to the height of enthusiasm. When Cadillac had the foxy Invader blanketed in crossing the starting line cheers arose from the surrounding steamers. But Invader rounded the turn two minutes ahead, and picked up nineteen seconds on the reach to the home buoy. Cadillac was outclassed, and Skipper Thompson was beaten at decisive points by the keen helmsman from Toronto.

##

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

PROGRESS.

What'e'er the dismal doubters say,
We're breaking from the ancient sway
Of hate and superstition gray
And creeds that fetter.
From year to year and day to day
The world grows better.

Humanity their steps have bent
Up the long, arduous ascent,
The highway of enlightenment,
With faces dawnward.
Still up that path, with high intent,
The race moves onward.

Up through the long, dark night of Time,
From out the shadowed past we climb,
Above the ignorance and crime—
The gyves that bound us—
Unto an eminence sublime,
The sunlight's 'round us.

—Boston Budget.

Is It Growing Worse or Better?

Emily S. Bouton.

Is the world growing worse or better?

This is a question that receives various answers. The confirmed pessimist who always looks out upon men and events through gloom-covered spectacles, will give a most emphatic "worse" in reply, and make the further declaration that there is absolutely no hope for the future.

Do not believe it.

Pay no attention to such croakings.

They prove nothing except that individually he has failed to understand the true meaning of life, to learn and apply its lessons.

We can always find what we look for.

If we seek shadows, they cloud our vision. Gazing upward for the sunlight, and presently its radiance floods our pathway. Wanting confirmation of evil, and it comes in appearance at our bidding. Desiring only the good, and the consciousness of its ever-presence grows deeper and stronger. The careful observer can prove these things to be true each day of his life.

Dismiss the pessimistic thought and look for what will bring courage and confidence in the future. There are many signs of promise to be visioned, if they are only searched for.

One of the strongest is the growing conviction that education consists of something more than the acquirement of book learning, that while the purely intellectual faculties are to be trained with care and precision, the process fails to produce a fully rounded character without the building of a firm ethical foundation. This is apart from the usual conception of religious teaching, although in reality it is a distinction without a difference, if the true meaning of the word, religion, is considered.

Children have always been taught the virtue of honesty, temperance, purity, it may be affirmed. Until recently this was done only in the most perfunctory way. That "honesty is the best policy" was declared in copybooks, with the belief, I suppose, that in the copying of the words, the idea represented would filter into the brain of the child and become a part of his mental and moral outfit. He was not made to understand that honesty is a cleanliness of purpose necessary to good citizenship, and what is of far more importance, to his growth into the higher things which make for spiritual progression. And so with every other quality that belongs to the ideal man or woman.

To-day we are growing swiftly away from the old thought.

In the kindergartens which are multiplying rapidly, the new conception of education takes root. It is beginning to flower in some of the schools for older children, where to be honorable in the best sense of the word is constantly presented as a practical rule of life.

They are also trained, to a sense of responsibility for the conditions they see around them, that a few years ago would have seemed a foolish undertaking. I was reading not long since how in New York, within the last two or three years, the little boys and girls have been organized in clubs to assist the street cleaning commissioner in keeping the streets clean. These clubs have officers to whom reports are made of what each member is doing to help, and it is said that now, in the tenement house streets, to throw a piece of paper down is quite sure to bring a reminder from some little boy or girl who belongs to these organizations. The movement has gone into the schools, and is developing a pride in making their surroundings cleaner and brighter.

In Chicago the same movement has been started by Miss Gertrude Howe, who is at the head of the club work in the Hull House. She has organized the children of the district into what is known as The Clean City Club, and the following is said of it by one who knows, in the Woman's Journal:

"Each member of the club is pledged to pick up and destroy at least one piece of waste paper during each day, and, during one month, 150,000 pieces of paper were thus taken care of in a space of 22 blocks by 120 children. For each block and the children living in it is appointed a chairman and a subcommittee. It is the duty of the chairman to see that the work of his block is properly attended to, and he also reports delinquent club members and causes of untidiness to the president of the club, Miss Howe. The club members range in age from 5 to 15 years, and a kindergarten branch of the club is to be established very soon. It is thought that considerable revenue might be derived from the sale of waste paper, and a shed for storage is to be arranged. It is said that at 4 o'clock, half an hour after the Clean City Club members get out of school, it is impossible to find a piece of waste paper in their districts."

All this may seem of little moment, in considering the question of present conditions, as also the free playgrounds, and the children's open air excursions which have been carried on so successfully in Toledo and other cities this summer. But each one of these movements is a long step toward the betterment of what is wrong through raising the educational ideals of children. They learn thus to regard the rights and comfort of others, and if it becomes a part of their thought habit, they will better understand and obey the law of brotherhood.

I am speaking principally of the changes in educational ideas and methods, because I am so certain that all true reforms must come in this way if they are to be thorough and permanent. And because this is becoming to be a conviction of many people leading to action in accord with it, is one reason for believing the world is better rather than worse than to-day.

By the side of this progressive step forward, is the change in the status of woman. With her opportunities for higher culture, her greater freedom, and her deeper sense of responsibility, her influence and usefulness have increased many fold.

I might tell also of the new aspect which religious teachings have taken, of the fading away of the lurid pictures of physical torment destined to be eternal, once so frequently drawn in the pulpit; of the clearer conception of the Christ spirit which has taken their places; of the greater love and tolerance found in the churches; and of a growing tendency to a loving co-operation and union.

Yes, the world, as a whole, is growing slowly better.

You and I have helped, are helping to make it so, just in proportion as we are living true to our highest ideals. And by living true I do not mean simply in outward appearance, but in thought, which is of greater importance.

The fact that the power contained in right thinking is receiving each day a stronger recognition, is, of itself, an assurance, not alone of progress, but of betterment. Learning that thought shapes the life to a far greater degree than action, and the effort becomes more strenuous to hold it in those higher spiritual altitudes where dwells Love, which is the fulfilling of the Law.

THE COZY CORNER

What She Thinks of Them.

Mrs. Nellie B. Haynes gives a bit of her experience in the west:

Since we left our old home in Vermont and came to the "wonderful west," I have been so much engaged in becoming used to the strange sights and ways that I have not had time for the homesickness I dreaded.

To one whose life had been spent on a farm in one of the most conservative of New England neighborhoods, this western country is indeed full of wonders. The immense fields of grain, where the amount wasted in cutting is often equal to the whole crop grown on a New England farm, are offset by the vast plains, the mountains and wonderful mines, while the magnificent scenery that everywhere meets the eye is beyond description.

Not the least interesting to me has been the study of the Indians, their peculiar customs and methods of living. My ideas of these "children of nature" had been, like those of most eastern women, gained from a reading of Hiawatha and the reports of missionaries, neither of which prepares one for the reality. I have never yet met a "noble red man, silent, dignified and unselfish to a fault"—though the "faults" are present. In his place I have found a dirty, ill-smelling, selfish man, who would, in most cases prefer to beg rather than do the simplest work, and whose "silence" is due entirely to the fact that it requires much less exertion to keep still than to talk.

"Minnehaha" is, as a rule, a stolid, extremely coarse and homely woman, who does all of the work that is done about an Indian encampment, without the remotest idea of cleanliness, either of person or habits, satisfied to sit in the dirt, surrounded by her equally dirty and unkempt children, when not engaged in ministering to the wants of the "child of nature," to whom she belongs as much as ever did an African slave to his southern master in days gone by.

An Indian woman has no troubles of housecleaning, like her white sister, but when she moves—which is very frequently—she is much in evidence. She it is who takes down the family tent and makes of it and the household furniture a compact bundle, which she fastens to her back, placing on top of it all the youngest of the children, and then announces that the procession is ready to move.

The "big brave" goes first, riding a pony if he chances to possess one, otherwise walking in "dignified silence." Should he be the proud owner of a pair of trousers, he pokes his hands in his pockets—lest they might find something to do, I suppose—if he has none, why then—he doesn't.

Behind him comes the partner of his joys and sorrows, carrying the house and furniture, and followed by the children and dogs. Reaching a suitable location, the male Indian—I hate to call him a man—sits down to rest and smoke while the wife sets up the tent and prepares a meal to refresh him after his strenuous efforts in moving.

In addition to their daily duties of housekeeping, these women make beautiful baskets for sale. Some of them are water-tight and can be used in cooking if there is a thin covering of clay placed over them to keep them from direct contact with the fire. Many have very beautiful, colored designs woven in them, and among the Pueblo Indians are found relics of wonderful pottery, but the art of making it seems now to be lost.

I wonder if there is any way by which these women could be helped out of the slough of ignorance in which they now live? It does not seem to be a case for the eloquence of even Carrie Chapman Catt, but I believe if I could have a dozen of my Vermont neighbors out here, we could, by means of example and suggestion, accomplish something in the way of reform. As it is, it seems as if the only hope for them is to come through the few girls who have the benefits of education in the Indian schools, and the number of these girls is so few that it is a very discouraging outlook.

I had intended to tell you of some of the strange things I have seen since I came here, but this letter is already so long that I must wait until another time.

What Do You Think?

"Country Girl" asks: "Do you think a lunch room could be made profitable in a small country town where there are a good many summer boarders? and could a person with moderate means make such a room pay in a city?

In regard to the first inquiry, it would depend upon the class of summer boarders in the place. Some would not wish to spend money for lunches when they were paying regular board, while others, who had plenty of money, would patronize such a room very liberally. If you could arrange to give meals, you might do better to co-operate with some one who could only rent rooms.

In a city there are many localities in the nicest residence districts where families would welcome a place in which they might obtain meals during the summer months, and would be willing to pay liberally for them. It would require a considerable capital to start such a business, as everything would need to be of the best, but for a woman with good executive ability, it might be made a great success, and eventually be merged into a co-operative housekeeping scheme.

Asked and Answered.

"Nellie Bly" would like to know "what is junket, so often mentioned in dinner menus?"

It is an easily made and easily digested dessert, made from warm milk, sweetened and flavored to taste, in which a "junket tablet" or a spoonful of dissolved rennet is dissolved. Pourd this into the serving dish, and when firm and cold serve with cream. It is really the old-fashioned rennet custard under a new name.

A New Historical Novel.

SHE STANDS ALONE.

A story, which has for its heroine the wife of Pontius Pilate, appears under the above striking title. The author, Mark Ashton speaks of her in his preface as the one who "stands alone," because her voice only "broke the silence of shame which consented to the commission of the world's greatest crime."

The narrative begins with the birth and naming of the Greek girl Euphrosyne, the only child of Lysander, the Athenian. At that time Jesus of Nazareth was a youth among the peasants of Galilee, and was not yet known to the world. Lysander educated his daughter far beyond the limit drawn for Greek women, who, apart from the courtesans, were allowed no liberty, no pleasure. Euphrosyne grew up beautiful in person, and with a brain that matched that of the philosophers in her native city. Beside these, "she possessed a power beyond even beauty and mental gifts—the strong, magnetic force which was the secret of the sway of the historic women of the world. * * * the most irresistible and the most dangerous of all influences."

When the time arrived for this beautiful maiden to become a wife according to Greek custom, she revolted against the law requiring her to wed her cousin, "a feeble creature, both physically and mentally," and demanded that her father send to the Roman emperor for permission to bestow his daughter upon whom he pleased. Later the maiden met and loved the Roman centurion, Aurelius, and became his betrothed bride. Circumstances prevented the happy ending of this idyl, even though the eve of the marriage was at hand. The beautiful girl at last was wedded to the Roman procurator of Judea, Pontius Pilate.

The author has followed closely the custom and the history of the times in his setting of the events which, so far as Pilate's wife is concerned, are purely imaginative. He has written dramatically, however, of what might well have occurred in those days before and after the crucifixion, and drawn with strong, but reverent touch, a picture of the love of the followers of Jesus for their master.

The latter part of the story is not pleasant to read, though vividly written. It seems needless in a novel to harrow the feelings by such horrors as are there pictured, nor is such a close to the tale necessary as a work of art. The steadfast faith of both hero and heroine did not need such a terrible and fatal test in order to impress the reader with its quality. The brutality of its ending destroys the inspiration the story might have possessed.

L. C. Page & Company, New York, are the publishers.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF THEBES.

—From She Stands Alone. Copyright L. C. PAGE & COMPANY.

Farming For Women.

There is in the heart of every woman a longing for a home of her own—a place where she can gather her family around her feeling that here no one has a right to intrude, as well as a place where she can extend gracious hospitality to her friends, with a sense of ownership that gives an additional charm to even the poorest home.

It is this ambition which encourages the weary toilers in shop and factory to continue bravely at their thankless toil, and it lightens the labor of the woman who goes out to "day's work" to think that some time she may be able to own a bit of a home for herself and "the children."

To accomplish this end, women are availing themselves of every opportunity obtaining lucrative positions in any line of work. The cry is that they are rapidly taking the place of men in offices, factories and in the trades, but in spite of this there are still hundreds who are asking in vain for employment.

It is a matter of wonder and regret that these women do not turn their thoughts to agricultural pursuits. With the improved machinery for doing the work there is no reason why a woman with brains enough to fill an office position, could not conduct the work on a farm.

Supposing she is not able to purchase the machinery with which to carry on a large farm, she can rent from three to five acres of land with a small house and the necessary outbuildings, for eight dollars a month. On this she could—especially, if she has children to help her—raise fruit and vegetables sufficient for the use of the family, with surplus to be exchanged for the supplies she could not raise. A cow, even though not of an expensive breed, would add much to the food supply of the family, and her keeping would be a small item for at least two-thirds of the year. To be sure it requires much hard work to do this, but tell me, what can be accomplished without hard work?

"The soil is mother of us all" and the nearer we live to this mother's heart the better we are physically, and oft times, morally. The old saying that "dirt is good for babies," can be adapted by scientific reasoning to older children. There is a magnetism constantly being sent forth from the earth, that has a most decided and beneficial effect upon the human system.

This may be tested during a short vacation, but the full benefit cannot be realized except by a life on a farm where, by daily contact, the forces of Nature are felt.

"But people who work on a farm are so dirty, and children grow up to be so awkward and rude when away from the refining influences of a city life," say you? This may be true in some instances, but it is not necessarily true.

There is no reason why a mother can not train her children to habits of true politeness, kindness and neatness, and give them as pure and exalted ideas of life when living on a farm, where they are, in a great measure, free from temptations to do wrong, as she can in a city where they are surrounded by evil influences.

In one instance she would have her children always with her, while if she was obliged to leave them for work in office or store, or to go for day's work, sewing or washing, they would be left to their own devices and to seek the companionship of those who exert a bad influence over them.

In such cases the "refining influence of the city" is not apparent, and to rudeness is added a viciousness that is never found in a country child.

Perhaps one of the greatest obstacles in the way of women who might take up farming as an occupation, is their ignorance of the work, very few being able to bring to it any practical knowledge of preparing the soil, or caring for a crop of any kind. To obviate this difficulty schools have been established in several places where women are instructed in everything pertaining to farm life. The principal of these schools is the Training Farm of the Countess of Warwick, in England.

"This farm is located about an hour's ride from London, and here forty young women are taught to cultivate the twelve acres of land, doing all of the work themselves, from digging up the ground, ploughing the fields, planting and caring for the various crops and finally storing them for winter use.

In one of the many buildings on the place is a carpenter's shop well stocked with tools, and the women are taught to use these with such skill that they are able to mend fences, build chicken pens, make frames for vegetables and vines, and do any of the repairing that is necessary.

They can saw a board as well as a man, and drive a nail without hitting their fingers and thumbs, as does the untrained woman.

In the dairy department, the finest of butter and cheese is made, and the girls understand, not only the care of the milk, but of the cows, as well.

All rural industries, as growing flax, preparing it, spinning and weaving; cider making and fruit canning are carried on successfully.

In the library the best works possible to be obtained on agriculture are found, and the girls have the use of these, as well as of current literature, magazines, books and music. During the winter lectures are given on various topics, and from these and their practical application the examinations at the end of each term are based. Passing them successfully, the girls are assisted in obtaining situations as supervisors of small farms and private estates, where they give perfect satisfaction.

In addition to the work of the school, the home influence exerted is most beneficial and elevating in its tone. Amusements of various kinds are provided for the women and nothing seems to be forgotten or omitted from the curriculum that can help them to be "perfect women" physically, morally and mentally.

This school was established in 1898, and the minimum period of training is two years. Instruction is given by the only man about the premises—who comes three times a week. The house is in charge of a young woman who was, for several years, the private secretary of Lady Warwick, and who understands, and is in perfect sympathy with her ladyship's plans.

Though founded, and mostly supported by this noble woman, there is an organized society of men and women who are interested in its success. It has the approval of the king, and counted as its patron and staunch friend, the Empress Frederick of Germany, whose death occurred recently.

This is a very incomplete account of the great work done by one woman to help her country-women out of the necessity of working in the slums and sweat shops of a great city, but it is sufficient to show what can be done along this line, and it is to be hoped tha ta "Lady Warwick" will be found to establish similar schools in our own country. A small beginning has been made in one or two states, and from these we may look for great things.

The Wholesome Tomato.

Years ago the tomato, or "love-apple," as it was sometimes called, was considered next door to poison. It was said to contain the active principle of calomel, and if eaten, would produce dire effects upon the digestion of the person who indulged. The writer has heard persons of undoubted probity assert that even a moderate use of this vegetable would cause a person's teeth to decay and fall out; on one occasion she was shown a toothless old woman who attributed the loss of her teeth to the fact that she had once, in a fit of daring, eaten three tomatoes!

But the world moves on, and the once feared tomato has gained a place in culinary matters from which it cannot be easily dislodged. Aside from its toothsomeness, it has the approval of the medical fraternity as being "anti-bilious," and therefore, in this climate, an uncommonly desirable article of food, and is often recommended as a cure for certain cases of feveer. If taken from the vines, before the sun is on them, and eaten raw, with no seasoning but a little salt, they are an excellent cure and preventive of dyspepsia.

Tomatoes in Lettuce Cups.

Remove the skins from the tomatoes and place them where they will become thoroughly chilled. When ready to serve arrange on beds of lettuce, cutting a slice from the stem of the tomato so that it may stand evenly, and drop a spoonful of mayonnaise on the top of each. The combination of yellow, scarlet and green makes a most delightful combination, which stimulates the appetite as well as appeals to the artistic taste of the guest.

Tomato Omelet.

Select good, firm tomatoes, one for each person, cut off the stem end, scoop out the pulp and drain. Season with salt and pepper; break into each tomato an egg, sprinkle it with salt, pepper and a little butter and place in a moderate oven until the egg is set. This is a nice dish for breakfast or luncheon.

Tomato Salad.

Peel firm, ripe tomatoes and chop in small cubes; soften two tablespoonfuls of gelatine in two tablespoonfuls of water, when melted strain on to one pint of the tomato, add a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper and turn into a small, oblong mold. Cover as closely as possible and bury in ice and salt for four hours. To serve, slip it on a plate and garnish with the white leaves of lettuce dotted with mayonaise.

Chili Sauce.

Slice eighteen large, ripe tomatoes; chop finely one large green pepper and four small onions; cook for half an hour and strain through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. To the juice and pulp add two tablespoonfuls of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, one and a half cupfuls of vinegar and a teaspoonful each of different kinds of spices. Cook slowly until as thick as desired; bottle and seal when cold.

Tomato Catsup.

Wash and cut up five quarts of rich red tomatoes and place in a granite kettle over the fire until soft enough to rub through a sieve. In a saucepan place one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, allspice and cloves; one-quarter teaspoonful cayenne and one cupful of strong cider vinegar. Bring to the boiling point, add the strained tomatoes and cook slowly until reduced to a little less than half. Bottle and seal when cool.

Yellow Tomato Marmalade.

Scald and peel one-half peck of tomatoes, put them in a porcelain kettle and let them cook for half an hour, then add an equal bulk of grated pineapple. Weigh, and for each pound allow one pound of sugar and the juice of one large lemon. Cook slowly for one hour, stirring frequently, and pour into tumblers or small jars. When cold cover with parafine.

Tomato Butter.

Scald and remove the skins from ten pounds of ripe tomatoes; put them in a kettle with two pounds of pared, cored and quartered apples and let them cook very slowly for an hour. Then add four pounds of sugar, the juice of two lemons and one tablespoonful of powdered ginger. Let it cook until of the consistency of marmalade and put in tumblers. When cold, cover with parafine and keep in a cool, dry place.

Green Tomato Pickle.

Slice one peck of green tomatoes and one dozen onions and place in alternate layers in a stone jar and let them stand over night. In the morning drain off all the liquor. Put the onions and tomatoes into a kettle with one ounce of whole allspice, one and one-half ounces of black pepper, one-fourth pound ground mustard, one ounce each of whole cloves and mustard seed. Cover with vinegar and let them simmer gently for fifteen minutes and put away in glass or stone jars.

INDELIBLE INK.

If you would pen some line that men
Would always deem as clever,
Oh, mix your ink with so much think
That it must last forever.

—Good Cheer.

Love your enemies and you won't have any.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

For the benefit of those who did not attend the picnic, "Broncho Bill" sends the following account:

Imagine my surprise when I received a telephone message from the Chaperone at our nearest railroad station, telling me of the change of date of our picnic, and saying that you were then awaiting me. The change was agreeable to us, and I hurriedly saddled enough burros and pack-mules to accommodate all, and with "Mrs. B. B." started for the station, where we met a large delegation from the M. G. R. whom we carried home with us for the night.

At the peep of day the next morning we started for Mesa Lake, thirty miles distant. We crossed the Bluestone Flats and passed such points of interest as the Statue of George Washington, Devil's Gate, Cleopatra's Needle, Anderson's Gall and Horsethief-Knob—all being named from some resemblance or some incident connected with them, which was given in the history of each as we passed. At some famous sulphur springs, we stopped for a refreshing drink all around and then pushed on till we reached Mesa Lake, where we partook of the lunch provided by the girls, and we were, by this time, hungry enough to enjoy it.

The scenery about here is very beautiful and picturesque and was much appreciated by those to whom it was new. The afternoon was spent in boating, fishing and conversation until it was time to return home. The entire day was without a mishap, though the elevation of ten thousand feet was a little uncomfortable for some, but they, as well as the others of the party, found the pure mountain air very refreshing after our long ride in the sun.

As none of the girls had been advised to wear divided skirts, and we had none but men's saddles, the ride was not as pleasant as it might have been if they had been accustomed to ride as do the western women, but no one complained and we were sorry to part with our guests when they left us, all saying they had enjoyed the day very much.

"Bernice," Ohio, has changed her name, but not in a matrimonial way:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Have I forfeited my membership by my long absence? The reason for it has been that I have not felt I had anything to write which would be of interest to you. I have enjoyed the "picnics" very much and expect to attend every one of them.

I am heartily in favor of the idea suggested by one of our number that we sign names to our letters which will indicate the sex of the writer. Until last week I have thought that "Hoosere Puer Poeta" was a girl and left a mistake be made in my case, I shall exchange the "Bernice" by which you have heretofore known me to "Gertrude," which is my own name.

"Fern Glendale," another Ohio girl, sends a suggestion for our picnic arrangements:

"Make Haste" has said that we should each have a purpose in life and I fully agree with him. I have before me a paper giving an account of an accident where many lives were lost for lack of plan of action. The article adds that "Many who long for their ships to come in, have never sent out any ships on the ocean of life."

"Brunette," I also am in favor of an European trip, but as Miss Prudence thinks we have plenty to do at home this summer, I propose spending our spare time in preparing for that pleasure next winter. We can do this by means of our summer reading, and thus be ready to describe some part of the tour, when it shall have been arranged.

In regard to our picnics, where we are supposed to bring our own dinner, why would it not be interesting for each one to state what she will bring for the general good? This would give us an idea of what is considered good for picnic lunches in the different states. From Maine, Oregon, Florida, Ohio, and the other widely separated places, we ought to have a great variety, not only in the food, but in the flowers for decorating the tables and their arrangement.

I was glad to see our "Western Sister" and think her earnest, truthful expression in perfect harmony, with her talks to the M. G. R. I wish we could have more photographs and a "really, truly" picnic. How many agree with me?

With the following interesting letter, Miss Prudence received a tiny photograph of the writer which certainly does not belie her name of "Buckeye Sunbeam." It is a matter of regret that it is too small a picture to be re-produced, but any of the M. G. R.'s who may visit the Chaperone's "den," will find it in the row of M. G. R. girls and boys that fill one side of the room.

"Buckeye Sunbeam:"—I was so kindly admitted to your circle that I find it a very pleasureable duty to write again. Dear M. G. R. friends, we do not always know the limit of the influence exerted by a kind word, for "Words of kindness fitly spoken" are both beautiful and precious, and the golden words we speak, with the example we set, live through all time.

If you will be patient I will give a brief description of the country around my home. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of buckeye trees on the bank of a small stream that winds its way among the hills of Washington county, and empties into the Ohio river near Marietta.

How would you like to have an impromptu picnic at Marietta this morning? There are many places of interest we might visit, and we can get our dinner at a hotel so we will not have to wait for the girls—and boys—to do any cooking before we start.

The Park, which we will first visit, is a beautiful lawn lying on the left bank of the Muskingum river. It has many large elms and sugar trees. In it is a handsome monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in the war of the Rebellion in 1861.

One of the cemeteries we shall visit is called the Mound Cemetery, because in it is a large Indian mound. Forty-five steps lead to the top of this mound which is covered with large trees, and from it we can obtain a fine view of the city. A granite monument marks the site of the ancient block-house just above the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. On this is this inscription: "To record the memory of the forty-eight pioneers who landed near this spot, April seventh, 1778." Below this are the names of the forty-eight.

I would like to have some one tell me after what city Philadelphia was modeled.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

Three little words you often see,
Are articles—A, An and The.

A Noun is the name of anything,
As School, or Garden, Hoop or Swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As Great or Small, Pretty, White or Brown.

Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand,
Her head, His face, Your arm, My hand.

Verbs tell of something being done—
To Read, Count, Laugh, Sing, Jump or Run.

How things are done the Adverbs tell—
As Slowly, Quickly, Ill or Well.

Conjunctions join the words together—
As men and women, wind and weather.

The prepositions stand before
A noun, as In or Through a door.

The Interjection shows surprise,
As, Oh! how pretty. Ah! how wise.
The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach.

—Beverly (Mass.) Times.

THE DUCKS LAUGHED.

As long as Dorothy lived in the city she was a pretty clean-looking girl, but when her papa and mamma moved out into the country for the summer, I just wish you could have seen that child. Mercy! She used to sit right flat down on the ground and make mud pies by the hour—they don't have mud pies in New York—and she got mud on her face and in her hair, and her clothes were something awful to look at.

"Not ten minutes ago," said her mother, shaking her forefinger solemnly, "not ten minutes ago, I dressed that young one clean from top to toe, and now—come over here and let your father see you. Yes, I should think you would hang your head. Look at you!"

"Oh, never mind, never mind," her papa said. "It's good for her. That's what we came out here for."

"Yes, it's easy for you to say that. You don't have to dress her and try to keep her looking like a white child. It's good for the washerwoman; that's who it's good for. Never mind. I'll fix you, my lady, the very next time I go into town. Go on and play now. You can't get any dirtier than you are."

She did fix her. She brought back from New York a suit of overalls, like those the little boys wear, and made a skirt to it so that Dorothy should still look like a little girl.

"Now," she said, as she put them on her, "you can play in the dust all you want to."

But Dorothy wasn't as well pleased with her new clothes as you might imagine. She said they looked all bunchy, and as she went out she looked to see if there was anybody in sight.

Now, out there where Dorothy lived there was a man named Gildersleve, and he kept a lot of ducks—white ducks they were—and it was the funniest thing to see them go waddling across the vacant lots, all in a row. Dorothy said it was like the choir boys in church. There was no water nearer than a mile, but that made no difference. Indeed if you think of raising ducks for the market I will tell you something: They taste better if they don't get a chance to do much swimming. The exercise makes their muscles tough. If one of these big ogres that live only in the fairy books was raising plump little boys and girls for market, most likely he would not let them run about and play much, but would keep them shut up in pens and feed them on candy and cake.

Well, anyhow, there were a lot of Mr. Gildersleve's ducks out in front of the house when Dorothy stepped forth in her new denim bloomers. It wasn't but a minute before she came running in, crying: "Take 'em off! I won't wear 'em! I won't! I won't!" and sobbed and went fit to break her heart.

"Why, what's the matter, dear?" her mother asked.

It was a long time before Dorothy could speak. "They're la-la-laughing—oh-hoo-hoo!—laughing at me!"

"Who are laughing at you?"

"The du-du-du—oh-hoo-hoo! The ducks."

"What nonsense!"

"They dee-yud, so they did. Just as soon as they saw me they all flapped their wings and hollered out laughing. They said: 'Haw! Haw! Haw!' And I won't wear these old things and make even the ducks laugh at me!"

The very next time you get a good chance to watch ducks, you see if every once in a while they don't stretch up and flap their wings and shout out: "Haw! Haw! Haw!" just as if they had seen or heard something awfully funny.

—Eugene Wood in The Home Magazine.

"THEY'RE LA-LA-LAUGHING AT ME," CRIED DOROTHY.

The Wonder Column.

Banneroos Puzzler FOR AUGUST

W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Adams, New York, in 1822. His parents subsequently settled in Michigan whence he removed to Nebraska, where for many years he pursued farming. He published the first newspaper in that state; was territorial governor; is known as the originator of Arbor Day, and was the first Secretary of Agriculture to enter the Presidential Cabinet.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters. My 2-12-9-6-4-8-13 is a shrubby field; my 7-11-3-10 is a stimulant; my 1-5 is a preposition. My whole is here in abundance just now.

2—CLIPPED SQUARE.

X X X X X 1—Comprehensive.
X X X X X 2—To rejoin.
X X X X X 3—To form an opinion.
X X X X X 4—The alder.
X X X X 5—Colors.

4—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B have equal incomes. B contracts an annual debt amounting to 1-7 of his income. A lives on 4-5 of his income, and at the end of 10 years lends B enough to pay off his debt, and has $320 left. What is the income?

MATTHEW MATTOX.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell something about the largest known species of rat?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"To-morrow!
It is a period nowhere to be found
In all the hoary registers of Time,
Unless, perchance, in the 'fool's calendar.'"

Old Dan Tucker contributes the above list, with the exception of the Arithmetical problem.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 8.

1—Frederika Bremer.

2—Words forming Greek Cross: The, hen, thunder, hen-roost, endowed, ere, red.

3—40 ft. (See Chat.)

4—

"If a body meet a body, coming thro' the rye;
If a body kiss a body, need a body cry?
Every lassie has her laddie,
None they say have I,
Yet all the lads they smile at me,
When coming thro' the rye."

5—Bog butter is a very peculiar mineral substance found in some of the bogs of Ireland. It is evidently of vegetable origin, and has been formed by the decomposition of the peat among which it is found. It contains about 75 per cent of carbon, its remaining constituents being oxygen and hydrogen in nearly equal quantities. In color and consistency it much resembles butter, and at 124 degrees F. it becomes liquid. It is not soluble in water, but is readily dissolved in alcohol.

6—Longfellow wrote:

"Man is unjust, but God is just,
And finally, Justice triumphs."

Chat.

The solution sent to the problem answered above by its author, is: "In all such cases the side of the octagon is equal to the difference between the side of the enclosing square and its diagonal. Since the ratio between the side of the square and its diagonal is as 1 to the sq. rt. of 2, the difference between the side of a square and its diagonal divided by the difference between 1 and the sq. rt. of 2, will give the side of the square. Thus: 16.568 divided by 0.4142, equals 40—the answer.

W. P. E. and Ill Nels were the only reciting members this morning, tho' Marley Cranford was on hand with some new jokes, and a criticism of Mr. Paul's answer to his problem of July 11.

In this criticism he is joined by W. P. E., who says: Why multiply the side of the triangle by 1-2 of its altitude? 1-2 the product of the side of the equilateral triangle, by its altitude, gives its area.

Both these "big boys" agree as to the answer being 1—2.4 sq. rds against 1154.2321 sq. rds, the answer given by the author. Will Mr. Paul please "do his sum over?"

Ill Nels sends a clipping from a local paper, stating that eggs have been cooked on the stone sidewalk in the sun during the recent "torrid" term. No wonder this good puzzler has been too languid to attend Cademy!

C. M. B.—Your note was most welcome, but while the Schoolmistress will excuse you from taking an active part in the recitations if you insist upon it, she cannot let you leave the class altogether, and hopes you will feel like sending in a puzzle occasionally. Never mind the writing. It is her business to read all sorts of script.

Week's Developments in Steel Strike.

Milwaukee men, by a three-fourths vote, decide to strike at the Bay View mills.

Strike of about 3,000 employes of the Federal Steel Company at Joliet.

Chicago lodges of the Amalgamated Association whose members are employed in three plants of the Federal company in Chicago have their charters revoked because the men would not obey the order to strike. Efforts will be made to-day to induce the men to reconsider their vote and to join the strike.

National Tube Company suffers the closing down of the Republic plant and skelp department of the Elb works in Pittsburg and all its plants in McKeesport.

Plants of the National Steel Company at Bellaire and Mingo Junction, in Ohio, are tied up.

The plant at Muskegon, Mich., controlled by the American Tin Plate Company, is closed by Amalgamated strikers.

Riverside steel workers at Wheeling, W. Va., numbering 300, vote to strike.

Furnace men employed in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, members of the American Federation of Labor, vote against striking.

Federation of Labor organizes several thousand tube workers employed by the National Company in Pittsburg and McKeesport.

Painter Mill and the Lindsay and McCutcheon mill of the American Steel Hoop Company, the former located in Pittsburg and the latter in Allegheny, start a few branches, but are able to do little, the men not being skilled.

Crescent mill of the American Tin Plate Company at Cleveland is working at half its capacity.

Attempt of the Amalgamated people to close the lower union mill of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburg fails of success.

Clark mill of the American Steel Hoop Company in Pittsburg starts and has been running full every day.

Strikers abandon Wellsville.

Strike breakers landed at Monessen.

Carnegie properties resumed last night without a break in the operating forces.

Union and non-union men fought on the streets at Wellsville.

Policemen attacked strikers in Cleveland.

President Shaffer is ill.

South Chicago steel workers will not confer with Assistant Secreary Tighe.

OUT THEY GO

And the National Tube Company Is Tied Up.

Combine Officials Declare the Strike Is Top Heavy.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—The tie-up of the Continental and Pennsylvania tube plants of the National Tube company, in this city, was completed during the night and early hours of the morning. The machinists and a few other employes of the Pennsylvania works, to the number of about 60, have not gone out, but otherwise the two properties are silent and deserted.

The Pennsylvania men went first, quitting at 6 o'clock last night, in response to the call of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who had been working among them for several weeks. Then, in large numbers, they surrounded the Continental works, at Frankstown, and called on the workers there to quit and join the strikers. At midnight, a number of the Continental men dropped their tools, and by this morning the last man had left the place. The shutting down of the two plants adds about 1,800 men to the force of the strikers.

The success of the labor organizers in getting the men out cheered the other strikers to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The officials of the National Tube company would not discuss the strike beyond saying that they have been keenly disappointed throughout the strike by the attitude of their men, and that they hope that in time they will come to their senses and come back.

Another steel official, when told of the strike, said:

"Let the good work go on. Brother Shaffer is very rapidly getting a top-heavy strike. The larger the army, the quicker it will break up. Just wait until he begins to hustle money for the strike benefits. I hope Chicago does go out. The more the merrier."

The steel managers announced that another mill was on to-day at the Clark mills and that the property was now running in full. The other properties, they say, were running to-day as they were yesterday. They denied the story that there had been a break at Duquesne during the night. The strikers claim that they have again crippled the Lindsay & McCutcheon mills by taking some of the non-union men and also capturing several skilled men on the way into the plant, but the managers say they are working one mill as usual and that they will have a couple more mills on before the end of the week. The explosion of some railroad torpedoes at Monessen early this morning created some excitement and large crowds gathered on the streets and near the steel mills. There were large crowds around the newly crippled tube works in this city to-day but no disorder. Wellsville reports indicate a critical situation but the cry of wolf has been raised so often as to disorder during this strike.

The organized strikers at McKeesport plan a general strike headquarters, one feature of which will be a press bureau. The leaders say the latter will give out strictly truthful strike reports and stop the exaggerated tales, which, they say, are injuring the town and Mayor Black.

The local strike leaders express themselves as being fully satisfied with the progress of the strike and confident of victory.

MONDAY'S SITUATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—The steel managers made another gain over the strikers to-day, when two more mills at the Painter plant were put in motion. They were started at 7 o'clock and brought the total number of mills in operation in that property up to four. They claim that several of their old men have broken from the strikers and returned to their places. C. L. Harper, manager of the property, said that he now had 200 men at work and that of the number about 50 were skilled men. He says that within a month the mill will be running to its full capacity. The strikers still assert that the property is helpless and that the work being done in it is not hurting their cause.

The steel plant at Monessen was not started this morning, but the steel managers say that it will be running before night. There was some excitement among the strikers when they learned that a party of strike breakers had been spirited into the property. They have increased their vigilance to prevent another surprise. They say that the managers have not secured men enough to properly start the mills and that they are still in control of the situation.

A non-union workman, employed in the Quellsville plant, was seriously beaten by the strikers early this morning. He had been to Vandergrift to spend Sunday and was returning to work. He was struck with a brick and then given a hard punching. He promised his assailants that he would not return to work.

Two meetings of the Switchmen's Union of North America were held here yesterday to discuss the strike. F. T. Hawley, grand master, was present, and spoke at both meetings. It was decided that a strike in sympathy with the steel workers could not be ordered, but the heartiest sympathy and support was extended the strikers. Grandmaster Hawley suggested that the American Federation of Labor call together all the labor leaders of the country for conference on the strike and expressed the opinion that some plan for favorably ending the strike would be forthcoming.

The situation at the Bellaire works of the National Steel Company remains unchanged. The last furnaces have been blown out preparatory for repairs and steel works and plate mills are idle. Notices directing the men to report for their places to-morrow have been posted by the management. The Amalgamated organizers are still at work and have taken the furnace men in, bringing their total membership up to 550. They say that will have 1,000 men organized before they stop.

According to Superintendent L. T. Brown 50 more men were taken in this morning and he states his force to be 600.

There was no break in the forces at the Lower Union mill or any of the Carnegie properties to-day. The strikers maintain that they have secured many men in all of the plants at Monessen and that in due time they will be called out.

Shaffer Sees no Change.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—President Shaffer was at strike headquarters to-day. He said that the situation was unchanged. When asked about Duquesne, he said: "If there had been any plan to do anything at Duquesne the newspapers have spoiled it."

It could not be told whether the Amalgamated president was serious or not in his statement. Secretary Williams discounted the gains of the steel corporation at the Painter mill with a statement that while the company had its machinery running it did not have the men necessary to successful operation.

Mayor Black, of McKeesport, was not at his office to-day, and it is said that he has gone east with the idea of securing justice from certain newspapers as to the labor situation in that city. Nothing about his movements or plans can be ascertained here. The Demmler tin plate workers want to run Mayor Black for congress.

It is improbable that there will be any trouble at the Pennsylvania plant of the National Tube works in this city. The wages of the men have all been advanced and the work goes steadily on. The officials of the company say that the advance is not a concession because of the strike, but part of a general plan of increases commenced some months ago. The other mills where advances running from 12 to 25 cents were made in some instances have been given to the Pennsylvania men.

Preparations are being made to extend the operations at the Lindsay and McCutcheon works, where one mill has been in motion for several days past. The old men are to be given one more chance to come back, and if they do not their places will go to non-union men.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Cunard line steamship Lucania, Captain McKay, which sailed from Liverpool for New York August 10, was spoken through the medium of wireless telegraphy by the Nantucket lightship shortly after 6 o'clock last evening.

The Herald shore station, to which came the wireless message from the lightship, is located at Siasconset, a favorite summer resort on the island of Nantucket. On the highest part of the village, known as Bunker Hill, is erected a mast built in three sections with its truck rising 165 feet in the air. At its upper end is a spar known as a sprit or yard which carries a vertical wire of the Marconi system 150 feet above the ground. The instruments which complete the installation are located in a cottage 100 feet distant from the base of the mast and between it and the sea an uninterrupted moorland stretches for a mile or more. Forty sea miles away, bearing about south, the Nantucket lightship is moored as a safeguard to vessels crossing the dangerous shoals of this vexed area and as a point of departure and arrival for vessels crossing the Northern Atlantic or coasting along the western seaboard. On board this vessel a spar has been fitted to the original mast, and from the top of this, 106 feet above the sea plane, a wire is suspended similar to that on shore.

At the Siasconset wireless telegraph station the instruments near 6 o'clock last evening recorded the signals that were being sent out from the lightship, searching for the Lucania. Finally, at about 6 o'clock it was demonstrated that the two vessels were in communication. To make absolutely certain, their circuit was temporarily broken, to ask the lightship if the Lucania had been heard from. The answer came back that the big Cunarder had been reached. From that time until 40 minutes after 9 o'clock messages were sent in a stream from the Lucania. There were occasional interruptions for adjustment, but in a general way it may be said that the conditions were favorable and that communication for nearly four hours was unbroken. From the Nantucket lightship to the Lucania was also sent a summary of the news events of the world that had happened since the steamship left the other side.

As the Lucania left the shores of Ireland the passengers were kept in communication with the world ashore by this mysterious agency until Queenstown had dropped below the horizon. The event was made complete when communication was taken up again this evening at a time when the Lucania had nearly two hundred miles of ocean to travel before reaching her pier in the North River.

The following message was among those received at the lightship from the Lucania, and then transmitted to the land station. It is signed by Captain McKay, in command of the Lucania:

"All well on board. We are 287 miles from Sandy Hook, and with clear weather expect to reach New York harbor Saturday. Please inform Cunard agents. (Signed) "M'KAY."

New York, Aug. 17.—While messages by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy were successfully received from the steamship Lucania off Nantucket Lightship last night it was said on board the steamer at quarantine to-day that nothing transmitted from the shore could be understood on board the Lucania.

She Was Lucky.

Rochester, Aug. 14.—Mrs. James Wilson returned from the Pan-American exposition without a cent in her possession. This is not nearly so unusual as the fact that in place of the purse containing $14, of which her pocket had been picked, she found a diamond ring worth $250.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Raging Fire in a Philadelphia Refining Plant.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—About 12:30 this morning a benzine tank exploded at the Atlantic Refining Company's plant, where a fire has been in progress since yesterday afternoon. Ten tanks of benzine and petroleum have already been destroyed by fire. The loss will probably reach $500,000.

Five Known Killed.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Five persons are known to have been killed by the explosion of the big benzine tank at the Atlantic Refining Company's oil works at Point Breeze at midnight.

The dead are:

John McCullom, engine company 49.

James Ealls, engine company 49.

John Dougherty, truck company No. 9, and a fireman and an employe of the refining company, too badly burned to be recognized.

When the explosion occurred the firemen of company 49 and employes of the Atlantic Refining Company, in all about fifty men, were at work in the pumping house driving off oil from the burning tanks. The flames shot high in the air, and the pumping house was almost completely demolished. The firemen who had been playing streams on the tanks then directed their attention to the rescue of the men who had been imprisoned in the pumping house. As quickly as the men were rescued from the ruins they were sent to hospitals in the lower section of the city. Five bodies were recovered and sent to the morgue, but only three of them could be identified. Two bodies were roasted to a crisp and so blackened that it was almost impossible to tell whether they were those of white or colored men.

None of the 17 injured men taken to the hospitals is seriously injured.

Dozen Tanks on Fire.

There are 100 tanks in the big oil plant and more than a dozen of them are on fire. At the time of the explosion the wind was blowing strong from the east and carrying the flames directly towards the other tanks, but early this morning the wind shifted to the southwest.

The wind is blowing in a direction that carries the heavy, stifling black smoke directly over the central section of the city, almost obscuring the sun's rays.

Saued Two Steamers.

At the time of the explosion two big German tank steamers, Gut-Neil and Marie, were loading petroleum at the Atlantic oil wharfs, but they were towed down the river to a place of safety.

As usual the officials of the company refuse to give any estimate of the loss. Those in position to know estimate it at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. As the Standard Oil Company, which controls the Atlantic Refining Company, does its own insuring, the loss will fall on the insurance fund of that concern. The Point Breeze Oil works have been devastated by fire on several occasions. Eleven years ago a fire started which burned fiercely for three days, destroying much property and causing heavy losses.

Seventeen years ago there was another fire which defied the efforts of the firemen for six days. The fire fighting force of the city was not able to cope with this fire, and outside aid was called for.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—The Democratic state convention yesterday nominated Judge Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, for supreme court judge, and Representative Andrew J. Palm, of Meadville, for state treasurer. The platform make no reference to William J. Bryan or national affairs, being confined solely to state issues. In the closing moments the convention resolutions were adopted without debate and by a practically unanimous vote which will have the effect of blocking any effort that may be contemplated looking to the withdrawal of the candidate for state treasurer and the substitution of an anti-Quay Republican on a fusion ticket.

The Result in Virginia.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 16.—The Democratic state convention is a thing of the past.

The platform of Virginia Democracy expresses admiration for all the leaders of the party from Jefferson to Bryan. This plank was not discussed by the convention, notwithstanding the fair appearance which had given utterances against Bryan and free silver prior to the submission of the committee's report.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of Major W. A. Anderson, of Rockbridge, for attorney-general, over Hon. J. L. Jeffries, the recognized favorite of Senator Thomas Martin.

The platform adopted dealt largely with state issues. The first plank reads:

The Democrats of the state of Virginia, in convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance and unfaltering devotion to the National Democratic party and declare their admiration for its leaders from Jefferson to Bryan, who have borne the party standards in victory and defeat.

SPIT OUT THE BALL.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 19.—A sneeze and a pat on the back and a young son of Martin Howard, who lives six miles north of this city, Saturday, spat up a bullet that had entered his head at the root of the ear.

Howard has two sons, aged 6 and 12 years, and is the possessor of a revolver. Unfortunately the two children found the revolver and in their play the youngest boy pointed it at his brother, who was only four feet distant. He thought it was not loaded, but it was, and the bullet struck the little fellow at the root of the ear, and passed along a line between the base of the brain and the roof of the mouth.

Dr. T. S. Walker, of Northfield and Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, of this city were at once sent for and the parents made the little fellow as comfortable as possible. He was restless, however, and about a half hour after the accident, sneezed hard and out come the bullet. The wound in the mouth bled a little, but the doctors say he is not seriously hurt and will recover.

WOULD BRIDLE THE ROOSTER

New York, Aug. 19.—A special to the Sun from Brocton, Mass., says:

"Edgar J. Howard, of this city, has invented an appliance to keep roosters from crowing in the early morning, and is said to work like a charm. It is called the Brockton 'anti-crower.' The device is fastened to the bill of the rooster at night by a simple clasp, which does interferes in no way with respiration. When the chanticleer rises before dawn, throws backs his head and attempts to wake himself and everybody else by uttering a clarion note, the device restrains his ambition, and not until his owner sees fit to remove the clasp will his vocal organs give utterance to his feelings. The inventor hopes to raise a race of non-crowing fowl by means of this device."

WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

New York, Aug. 16.—The board of health of Mont Clair, N. J., has given the authorities power to purchase oil to begin the work of exterminating mosquitoes. The stagnant pools and swamp land will be attacked first. The plan adopted by Prof. Howard, in South Orange, of pouring the oil on the surface of the water, will be adopted.

This is the first time in this section that municipal action has been taken on the mosquito problem.

LORD MILNER LOST HIS HEART

London, Aug. 20.—Lord Milner lost his heart in England, and it is said he will return in November to claim Lady Dorothy Coventry as his bride. It was only a hurried visit that the high commissioner to South Africa and governor general of the Transvaal paid to England, but he managed to spend many days for his courtship, and spent them in a houseboat up the Thames, where he laid siege to the hand of the daughter of the earl and countess of Coventry—at least so rumor has it, for no official announcement of the engagement has been made.

Lady Dorothy is 29 years old, handsome and a dashing horsewoman. Her elder brother, Viscount Deerhuss, married Miss Bonynge, of California, and her first cousin, the earl of Craven, married Bradley Martin's daughter. Her younger sister, Lady Anne, is the wife of Prince Victor Duleep Singh.

Lord Milner's duties in South Africa will test his ability to the utmost, and if he restores peace speedily, there is scarcely any honor too high for him.

CRIB BURNED

And Ten Men Lost Their Lives in the Disaster.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 14.—Fire early today destroyed a temporary waterworks crib two miles out in the lake, resulting in the death of at least ten men, while two others were probably fatally injured. In addition to a large number of workmen who were in the crib, eleven others were at work in the tunnel leading from it two hundred feet below the bottom of the lake. As air which was pumped from the crib to supply the men working in the tunnel was cut off as a result of its destruction, it was at first supposed that these men had all perished.

Subsequently, however, nine of the men in the tunnel were rescued after heroic work upon the part of their fellow workmen.

Fire and harbor tugs with rescuing parties on board, reached the crib soon after the flames broke out, but when they arrived the structure was a seething mass of flames and all hope of saving it was abandoned.

Men could be distinguished swimming and floating in the water shouting for help. Others were clinging to rafts which they had hitched or tied to the rafters, but the flames were burning the ropes away, while the men were stark naked, and one by one they were falling into the lake.

The tugs circled around the burning crib, picking up men from the water and meantime playing heavy streams upon the flames.

Finally, after a deluge of water had been thrown on the smoldering shaft entrance, a voice was heard from the bottom, calling for help.

"For God's sake, throw down a rope, throw down a rope," a man called.

A line was quickly dropped from the shaft and as it tightened a shout of joy went up from those below, for it was quickly observed that the man at the bottom was able to grasp it.

He yelled again to the rescuerers to pull him up. Slowly and carefully he was raised. His pallid face, covered with slime, his staring eyes and heaving chest, told of the horror he had gone through in the hours he had spent in the tunnel. He was William Curry, of Canton.

As soon as he could gasp Curry said: "They are all at the bottom of the shaft. Hurry up."

In quick succession seven others were brought up from the foul and stifling air of the tunnel. All were in a most pitable condition. They reported that two other men were lying unconscious at the bottom of the shaft. A workman volunteered to rescue these men, and he was quickly lowered into the shaft.

In a few moments the unconscious men were brought up more dead than alive.

One, and possibly two men are supposed to be lying dead in the tunnel, too far away from the shaft to be reached.

Cleveland, Aug. 20.—Adam Kest and Joseph Eugine, two of a dozen or more workmen who were trapped in the water works tunnel a couple of hundred feet below the surface of Lake Erie by the burning of crib No. 2 last Wednesday morning were rescued from their horrible position late yesterday afternoon and are now at Huron street hospital, where with careful nursing the physicians say they will soon recover their former strength and probably be none the worse for their thrilling experience.

Shut off from the upper world, these men knew nothing of the catastrophe that killed so many of their comrades and imprisoned them. They know that something had severed their connection with the crib. They knew that beyond the air lock behind which they had taken refuge the air was too foul to breathe. But they supposed the trouble was temporary. Each day they expected to have their comrades come down the tunnel bent on rescue.

Then their signal for help tapped on the air-pipe was at last answered from the crib. Kest and Eugine were preparing to eat raw mule meat. Their deliverance came in the nick of time to make unnecessary this desperate resort to keep them alive.

At the hospital last night Eugine and Kest were permitted to talk for a short time, and they related some of their experiences. They said that they did not know that there had been a fire and that they could not account for their plight unless some accident happened which would soon be repaired. As the time passed by, however, and hours lengthened into the days the men were beginning to fear that they were doomed to death either by starvation, suffocation or drowning. Their tapping on the pipe to attract possible attention was done with little hope of its being heard, but fortune favored them and their presence was relieved when a number of men who were at work repairing the burned crib heard the faint noise away down under ground and immediately set out to rescue the unfortunates.

"We gave up more than once," said Kest. "We lost track of the time, and did not know whether it was six days or three. The gas must have made us sleepy. We slept a lot I know. We didn't know whether it was day or night down there.

"The darkness was awful. We tried to get out several times. Each time the gas drove us back. At last we decided that it was get out or die and we made a try, tapping on the pipe as we went along."

According to the story of these men the first intimation Eugine and Kest had on the fatal Wednesday morning which saw the crib burned was the shutting off the lights. The two men were working far in advance of the gang, and when the latter made their rush for safety Kest and Eugine were sitting down behind the air lock waiting for the lights to be turned on again. They did not hear the shouts and cries of their fellow prisoners.

Both men are resting comfortably and complete restoration to normal health is thought to be very probable within a few days.

GUNBOAT MACHIAS OFF.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 17.—Having been advised by the weather bureau that danger from the recent storm had passed the gunboat Machias weighed anchor shortly after 12 o'clock to-day and sailed for Colon.

Ranger Has Started.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 17.—The Ranger, ordered to Panama, finished taking on supplies this afternoon and started southward.

CABRERA CAUGHT.

Most Important Capture Since That of Aguinaldo.

Manila, Aug. 15.—Second-Lieutenant Walter S. Grant, of the Sixth cavalry, while scouting with a detachment near Taal, Batangas province, has made, what the military authorities consider, to be the most important capture since Aguinaldo was made prisoner. Grant captured Colcael Martin Cabrera, his adjutant and six other insurgents. Cabrera has been growing in power for some time. He controlled all the insurgents in southern Batangas and also those westward of the city of Batangas. Colonel Paganiban, a captain and twenty men with 26 rifles and considerable ammunition, have surrendered to Lieutenant Smith, of the Twentieth infantry, near Luzos (?) They formed a portion of General Malvar's command. After taking the oath of allegiance they were released.

Captain Policarpio, a lieutenant and five men from the Sixth company of Malvar's command, have also surrendered to Colonel Baldwin, refusing, at the same time, payment for their rifles and revolvers, saying that they surrendered for peace and not for money.

Lieutenant Evans reports that he has not seen nor heard of any insurgents recently, on the island of Mindoro. His reports burning a camp, however, and he succeeded in capturing 30 tons of rice. He says the people in the valley back of Naujan reside in the richest farming country of the islands. The district is thickly settled and plentifully supplied with cattle and rice.

General Chaffee is greatly pleased by these accounts from the Province of Batangas and the Island of Mindoro.

PROGRESS MADE

By the Philippine Commission in Establishing Civil Rule.

Manila, Aug. 19.—Both the civil and military officials are gratified at the progress now being made by the Philippine commission. Everywhere throughout the northern islands the commissioners find conditions ready for civil government, and General Chaffee has received none but satisfactory news from Batangas and Mindoro, advices from those districts telling uniformly of captures or surrenders. Many rifles have recently been obtained and large quantities of supplies secured. Malvar and his principal officers are being closely pressed.

Representative Julius Kahn, who left Manila yesterday, says the great needs of the Philippines is a fast line of steamers to carry the mails and to keep the people in touch with current events; electric cars, and the removal of the Nipa houses from Manila, those to be replaced by villas.

Mr. Kahn conversed with many educated natives and got the impression that they were, by no means, all sufficiently versed in popular government to manage the affairs of the archipelago.

Quartermaster-General Ludington has been considering the possibilities of obtaining coal in the Philippines at a cost below the Japanese figures. In the opinion of those qualified to judge, however, the coal available in the archipelago is inferior, and the cost of transporting it to the coast where transports could load it—taking into account the present exorbitant prices of everything, labor included—would bring the total outlay probably above the Japanese figures.

The government officers are finding it difficult to retain the services of the best stenographers, as private firms offer much higher compensation.

The municipal board holds daily sessions, but most of the business transacted at present deals with the minor appointments.

Governor Taft has wired General Chaffee asking permission to appoint Captain William C. Bowen, of the Fifth infantry, to be the governor of the province of Abra, owing to the local jealousies which render a civic appointment difficult.

BATANES ISLANDS.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Some time ago a board of army officers was appointed to examine the Batanes islands, lying south of Luzon, with a view to the selection of an island for the segregation of lepers. The report of the board has been received at the war department. It recommends the island of Barri, which is said to be uninhabited and of sufficient size, two miles by one mile, to accommodate the lepers of that district. Its water supply is reported as good, soil fertile, timber good, and geographical location reasonably near Luzon; the disadvantages were stated as (1) its proximity to the island of Fuga, and (2) the fact that at certain seasons the group of islands to which it pertains is swept by typhoons.

Manila Items.

Manila, Aug. 14.—Civil Governor Taft, in the immediate future, will reduce the police force of Manila by one-half. At present there are 1,300 policemen for the city, whose population is 250,000.

Gen. Ludington, quartermaster general, has arrived. He says he is immensely gratified with the record of his department in the Philippines and in China.

SIXTY MARRIED.

Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 17.—Of the four hundred American teachers who sailed on the transport Thomas from San Francisco to Manila, sixty of them on reaching Honolulu, were married.

The teachers had been chosen from the many normal universities of the country, and were strangers to each other. Their acquaintance and courtship extended over a period of less than ten days.

The captain of the Thomas refused to thirty couples, upon the arrival of the transport at Honolulu, sought out a clergyman and were married. A boat was chartered and the thirty pairs made a tour of the bay.

This information reached this city from one of the young men who was appointed from this city.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists—Price 50c. per bottle

STRUCK ICEBERG

And Sank, Carrying Down About Sixty-Five Persons.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 19.—The steamer Islander, the flagship of the Canadian Pacific navigation fleet, and the largest and fastest passenger steamer on the Victoria-Skagway route, collided with an iceberg, off Douglas Island, Alaska, while on her way south with the largest number of passengers that she has carried since she was replaced on the run a few months ago, and sunk within fifteen minutes after striking. Capt. Foote, her master, and about 65 persons, including passengers and members of the crew, were drowned. To add to the horror of the terrible disaster, her boilers exploded as she went down, causing the death of many of those who were struggling in the water. The steamer left Skagway on the evening of Wednesday last and was proceeding out of Lynn canal when the collision occurred. Most of the passengers and the members of the crew, who were in bed, were rudely awakened by the shock. The majority got out on deck in time to be saved in the boats, which were quickly manned, but a large number went down in their state rooms.

Some of the survivors arrived here last evening by the steamer which passed the scene of the appalling disaster on the following evening and picked them up at Juneau, to which city they had been taken. The news came as a terrible blow to the citizens of Victoria, many of the lost being well known and having families in this city, and was particularly sudden, as the steamer had been expected and many were awaiting her arrival when the Queen City came in with the news.

The survivors were landed on Douglas Island and the mate was sent to Juneau for help.

The steamers Flossie and Lucy responded and similar terms with the Juneau. A small amount of the gold on board was saved.

Word of the disaster reached Treadwell at 8:30 a. m. by a party of passengers headed by the chief engineer, who walked up the beach a distance of 25 miles to appeal to the city for help. The Treadwell steamers Lucy and Jenniker, and the Juneau steamer, Flossie, promptly responded.

The Flossie arrived in from the scene of the wreck at 12 o'clock, with her flag at half mast and six dead bodies on deck and the surviving passengers. The passengers say the Islander struck an iceberg, and so severe was the shock that every door was jammed fast in the staterooms and the ill-fated passengers, numbering 107 and the crew of 71 were forced to break through the windows to reach the deck. Steward Simpson lost ten in his department and his description of the wreck is clearly given.

He was awakened by the shock and could not get out of his stateroom until he broke out the window. He reached the bridge, where the pilot, La Blonde, was on watch, and with the mate ordered out the lifeboats; the vessel was then taking water fast and the chief engineer reported the pumps unable to take care of the water. He also went below and an axe broke down the lower stateroom doors and stayed at this work until the water forced him to go to the upper deck.

By this time the ship's boats were loaded and had got away and while the occupants were getting out the last boat, Capt. Foote called to all hands to clear the ship as she was going down. This was the captain's last order, as at that moment the ship sank, and the captain, leaping clear of the wreck, was picked up by a lifeboat which was in some manner overturned. The night was misty and all hands were forced to shift for themselves.

The Islander was the largest passenger vessel of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company. It was built at Glasgow and cost $200,000. The vessel arrived at Victoria, December 9, 1900, and was put on the Victoria-Vancouver route. Since then she has been on the various routes, occasionally going to Alaska.

The Islander was a twin screw steamer, 240 feet long, 42 feet beam and 14.8 hold; possessed great speed; had accommodations for several hundred passengers and a large freight capacity.

CUBAN TEACHERS.

Havana, Aug. 19.—Senor Varona has issued a circular to the presidents of boards of education throughout Cuba, reminding them that they should use great care in the selection of teachers, and should not allow the political opinions of candidates to weigh for or against them. Recently complaints have been made that the appointments of teachers by boards of education have not been marked by fairness, and the Patria, the Realidad and the Nuevo Pais say the circular is much needed, although they express the opinion that nothing is likely to come of it.

"The supporters of Estrada Palma are propagating the idea," says the Realidad, "that he is the American government's candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, and the only man who will be accepted by the United States. But there is no evidence to support this contention. All the Americans want is a man who accepts the Platt amendment."

Pleaded Guilty.

Crockett, Cal., Aug. 17.—John Winters, charged with having robbed the vault of the Selby company of bullion exceeding $280,000 in value, had his preliminary examination to-day and pleaded guilty.

KNOW NO COLOR LINE

London Hotel Man Declined to Put Up Barriers Against American Negroes.

London, Aug. 20.—The Afro-American delegates to the International Ecumenical Council, which is to meet in Wesley's chapel, in City Road, London, next month, are already arriving. Their advent is causing unexpected difficulty at one of the big hotels in the West End, where a large number of Americans are staying. The latter, amazed by the announcement that some 200 colored men were coming, formally protested to the proprietor, assuring him that such a thing would not be permitted in the United States and demanding that the colored people be accommodated in a separate part of the hotel.

The proprietor declined to interfere, with the result that some of the Americans are arranging to leave.

To a representative of The Associated Press he said last night:

"I could not think of offering an insult to such men as Bishop Derrick, of New York; Bishop Janner, of Philadelphia; Bishop Gaines, of Atlanta, and Bishop Arnett. I told the Americans that when the Indian princes were here no one objected to meet them, and I do not propose to make any distinction at the expense of Africans."

NEW STEAMER ROUTE.

London, Aug. 16.—S. G. Frazer, the Dublin engineer, who has prepared the plans for the new harbor of Berehaven, Bantry Bay, Ireland, in connection with the proposed new steamship line which is to have steamers capable of crossing the Atlantic in 4½ days, informed the Associated Press that the line will consist initially of six large steamers, four for the New York and two for the Canadian trade. It is the intention to burn Texas oil. The Canadian port will be Sydney or Halifax. By building 65 miles of railroad and connecting Berehaven with all the Irish lines, the new company will be able to take passengers and mails from Berehaven to London in twelve hours, thus landing passengers in New York and London in five days. The English port will be Liverpool or Southampton.

Mr. Fraser says that American capital is interested in the scheme.

BRITISHERS AT CAPE TOWN

Cape Town, Aug. 19.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at noon. They received an enthusiastic welcome. The city was lavishly decorated.

Another Skirmish.

London, Aug. 19.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, says that a party of South African constabulary yesterday surprised a strong Boer laager near Middelburg, Cape Colony, killing 23 men. The constabulary numbered 150 men, but owing to the strength of the enemy, 600 to 800 men, they were unable to follow up their success, and, during their retirement they lost one man killed and had six men wounded. Fourteen men are missing.

WANTS A NEW TREATY.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—In its leading editorial the Kreuz Zeitung returns to the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States. It urges the German government to make such a treaty before approaching European powers, and in this way "to avoid the necessity of giving gratis to the United States the most favored nation treatment after treaties have been concluded with European nations."

It surmises that other European states will avoid differences with the United States, and will delay their negotiations with Germany until they see how trade relations with the United States come out.

"If Germany will first reach an understanding with the United States, giving the United States the minimum rates," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "then she will be able to arrange terms with the great powers of Europe."

TURKISH EXILES.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—Seven hundred and four exiled persons, many of them being women, started for Yemen, Arabia, August 14, on board the transport Munzuret. The prisoners include those who were implicated in the fire at the harem of the Yildiz Palace.

The fire at the Yildiz Palace was the result of an intrigue by the women of the harem against the lady treasurer of the harem, whom they wished to get rid of. Some of the women were subjected to torture in the hope of extracting confessions from them.

NO RICE EXPORTS.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, Aug. 18.—Dispatches received here from Seoul say that the Corean government has forbidden the exportation of rice on account of the bad crops, and that the Japanese government has instructed its minister at Seoul to inquire whether the measure is justifiable. Japan has an agreement with Corea forbidding such action except in the case of dire necessity.

FRANCE'S POPULATION.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The official final census returns show the population of France to be 38,641,333, an increase in the last five years of 412,364. The increase is mainly in urban centers. Twenty-eight departments show an increase and fifty-nine a decrease. The census figures include the troops in China and the sailors of the navy and merchant marine absent from France March 24.

Wilhelm Not Pleased.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—"In court circles" says the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, "it is said that Emperor William is little pleased with the new tariff bill. He regards as the chief task of Count Von Buelow the duty of securing a renewal of the commercial treaties. Count Von Buelow's fate as chancellor depends upon his success in that direction."

To Venezuela.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—The German government has ordered the cruiser Vineta, which is off the eastern coast of South Africa, to proceed to Venezuelan waters to be in readiness to protect German interests if an emergency should arise.

Waldersee Talking.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The Echo De Paris publishes an alleged interview with Count Von Waldersee, in the course of which he highly praised the French soldiers, and expresses a belief that war between France and Germany was an impossibility.

Invaded Bulgaria.

Constantinople, Aug. 19.—Two companies of Ottoman troops have occupied Khsobir, disputed territory, across the Bulgarian frontier, and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires has demanded their recall within a specified time.

May Reach Throne.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Grand Duchess Xenia, wife of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhalovitch, gave birth to a son yesterday. The child was christened Dimitri.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A Mighty Healer

Cures the Sick by Mystic Power.

You Can Know His Secrets Free.

Marvelous New Treatment Which Conquers All Diseases.

You Can Be Cured at Home—Generous Offer of Prof. Adkin.

PROF. THOMAS F. ADKIN.

"I consider it a crime to experiment with the health of the people," says Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons. "If I did not know positively and absolutely that my new home treatment will cure every disease, even when all other methods of treatment fail, I would consider I was committing a crime to make such a statement to the public. Nothing is so precious to a man as his health—nothing so horrible as an unalmmely grave. Little ills, if not promptly cured, often result in obstinate chronic diseases. I believe that my new discovery, Vitapathy, is the most marvelous treatment ever known, and I intend to give its secrets to the world. I intend that every man, woman and child shall know its teachings. I propose to tell the sick, absolutely free of charge, how they may be restored to perfect health. I would rather be a benefactor to the sick man than to have the wealth of Croesus."

The above are remarkable words, but those who know Prof. Adkin, and have tried his treatment, can vouch for their absolute truthfulness.

"I was nearly dead with liver and kidney trouble," writes Prof. John C. Nelson, a well known musical writing master, of Dayton, Tenn. "The doctors had given me up to die. You can imagine what a state of mind I was in. I would not think of suicide, but often did think my days were numbered. I read of the wonderful cures Prof. Adkin had effected by his great discovery, Vitapathy, and as a forlorn hope wrote to him just the condition I was in, both mentally and physically. He gave me a clear diagnosis of my case and didn't charge me a cent for it. He prescribed a treatment which I began with little or no faith, but I am happy to state that I am entirely cured, cured and am a firm believer in Vitapathy. From my own personal experience I believe Prof. Adkin can

PENSION BUREAU.

Statement of Its Work Compared With Previous Years.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Commissioner Evans has prepared a statement showing the operations in the principal features of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year, as compared with former years. Most of the data will be embodied in his annual report, and the statement is prepared for the use of the national encampment of the G. A. R., which will be held before the report is ready.

It shows that the number of pensioners on the rolls, June 30 last, was 997,735, a net gain of 4,206 over last year. The total net loss to the roll during the year was 43,586, which includes 38,153 by death, 853 by re-marriage, 1,586 by minors reaching the age of 16, 1,538 by failure to claim pension, and 1,460 from other causes. A comparative table shows that the roll for the past year, just closed, is the "high water mark" in the history of the pension bureau, the next highest having been reached in 1898. Of the gains to the rolls during the year, 3,849 were from the war with Spain. The losses include two from the revolution, 215 from the war of 1812, 826 from the war with Mexico, and 544 from the Indian wars.

The gains to the roll since 1898 were 13,544 widows of the civil war, and 5,604 from the Spanish war; total, 18,938. The net gain to the rolls in the four years was 4,021.

Pensions granted to widows under the act of June 27, 1890, during the year, numbered 16,610, or nearly 4,500 in excess of those granted the previous year.

The pensioners on the rolls are classified as follows:

Survivors,	8,655;
invalids,	739,994;
widows,	249,086.

These comprise 13,124 widows and the 8,655 survivors on account of old wars prior to 1861; 297,675 invalids, and 88,802 on account of general laws, disability of service origin, mostly civil war; 438,114 invalids, and 145,111 widows on account of the June, 1890, act, civil war disability not due to service; 650 army nurses, and 3,555 invalids and 2,049 widows on account of the war with Spain.

The total amount paid to pensioners as first payments on the allowance of their claims during 1901 was $9,934,764, or $106,238 more than the first payments during 1900. This amount represents the arrears of pension, aggregating 675 claims allowed to an average of nearly $1,500 each.

The fees paid to attorneys amounted to $591,245, an increase of almost $74,000, due to the Spanish war. At least 100,000 of the medical examinations held during the year amounted unfavorably to the claimants. The amount paid to pensioners under the general law, during the year, was $67,867,233, a decrease of $1,790,253 from the amount paid last year. It is believed that during the fiscal year of 1902 the payments under the general law will be exceeded by those of pensioners under the act of 1890. The Spanish war pensioners received $1,115,225, an increase over last year of $842,320, and the pensioners under the act of 1890, as amended May 6, 1900, received $66,973,481, an increase over last year of $1,207,402.

During the last 30 years the survivors of the war of 1812 and their widows have received $44,841,648; Mexican war $30,201,187, and Indian wars, $5,402,054.

The total disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, of this year, aggregate $2,763,350,033.

There were 45,860 claimants for pensions during the year. The pension rolls still contain the names of one survivor and 1,527 widows on account of the war of 1812; 1,086 survivors and 3,479 widows on account of Indian wars, and 7,568 survivors and 8,109 widows on account of the Mexican war.

The bureau issued 109,668 certificates of all classes during the year, 4,225 being for original pensions.

The number of claims pending July 1, last, was 403,569.

The statement gives the following amounts of money paid pensioners under different administrations:

President Grant's first term	$116,136,275
Average per year	29,034,069
President Grant's second term	114,595,357
Average per year	28,595,839
President Hayes' administration	145,322,489
Average per year	36,330,622
President Garfield's administration	237,825,050
Average per year	59,456,263
Presicent Cleveland's first term	305,636,662
Average per year	76,409,165
President Harrison's administration	519,707,726
Average per year	129,926,931
President Cleveland's sec'd term	557,950,491
Average per year	139,487,607
President McKinley's first term	560,000,547
Average per year	140,000,137

FAR OFF ALASKA.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The census bureau issued a report on the agricultural statistics for Alaska. It shows that Alaska's total farm wealth, June 1, 1900, was $15,686, of which $2,195 was invested in live stock, $6,900 in implements and machinery and $12,800 representing the value of improvements and buildings.

Buildings have been ordered on nine of the twelve farms in the territory. Preparing the soil for cultivation has been the item of expense in opening farms, being in some instances $120 per acre. The twelve farms have a total average of 159 acres, and vegetables are the principal products. Five of the farms are only small market gardens of less than three acres.

The total value of domestic animals and poultry was $2,196. Potatoes and turnips furnished the principal income from vegetables. Next to vegetables grass cut for hay and ensilage is the most important agricultural product. From the standpoint of income upon capital invested poultry raising in 1899 was relatively the most profitable branch of Alaskan agriculture.

DID NOT SUCCEED.

Washington, Aug. 17.—According to the latest advices from Rome, Archbishop Placidus J. Chapelle has been discharged from al his functions as delegate apostolic to Cuba and the Philippines, except the explanation of portions of his report to Roman congregations having charge of the matters involved. He will shortly follow Cardinal Gibbons to this country and take up the duties of his archiepiscopal see of New Orleans.

Monsignore Chapelle was appointed apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico in September, 1898, and his office was enlarged so as to include the Philippines in February, 1899. He has attempted to handle the complicated relations of the church and the military governments of the islands, but it is asserted, through the acts of the Roman officials that his conduct of affairs has been no more gracious to the Pope than to the war department at Washington.

Had Monsignore Chapelle been even moderately successful in his enterprises, his reward would have been the cardinal's hat. This is an invariable custom of Rome in dealing with its diplomatic representatives.

TOWN LOTS SALE.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The secretary of the interior has received telegraphic reports from Ex-Governor Richards of the sale of town lots at the three county seats in the newly opened reservation in Oklahoma. At Lawton 609 lots have been sold for $286,370. At Anadarko 647 lots brought $160,665, and at Hobart $107,194 were paid for 652 lots.

These prices are considered very good.

Hawaiian Mails.

Washington, Aug. 15.—G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent in charge of the railway mail service in Hawaii, was in conference with Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger to-day. He says the volume of the mails in Hawaii has increased fully 100 per cent since the American regime began. Save for himself, two inspectors and three clerks from San Francisco, the entire Hawaiian postal system is administered by resident officials and employes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally or for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

THE SITUATION

On the Isthmus--Course of the United States Laid Down.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Colombian minister, Dr. Silva, had a conference today with Secretary Hay. It was the first personal exchange between the secretary and the representative of Colombia since the present disturbances started. Dr. Silva gave Mr. Hay information to the effect that traffic on the isthmus was entirely unobstructed, and also assured him of the ability of Colombia to keep traffic open.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The minister's communication to Secretary Hay did not take any formal or written shape, but was an informal discussion of the situation, based on the minister's latest advices. He informed the secretary that a cable dispatch from Bogota, sent last Thursday, stated that traffic across the isthmus was entirely unobstructed, as a result of the efforts of the Colombian authorities. He also expressed the fullest confidence that Colombia was able to maintain free traffic across the isthmus.

So far as the United States government is concerned, there never has been any purpose to exert military force in keeping open isthmian traffic unless it became perfectly plain that Colombia was unable to do so. This view was doubtless made known to Senor Silva, though the nature of the exchange is known only in the most general way.

Assurances given by Dr. Silva make clear some features of the situation:

First—There is no interruption of traffic at the present time, Colombia giving official assurance of this, and the United States having no advices from its representatives showing an actual stoppage of traffic within recent days.

Second—Both governments are agreed that the first responsibility for maintaining free traffic is on Colombia, and that the United States is not called upon to act until Colombia finds herself unable to fulfill the primary responsibility.

Third—The United States undoubtedly will judge for itself when any occasion arises for exercising its authority on the isthmus. A request from Colombia would be strong evidence that such occasion had arisen. But it is not essential to await a request or notice from Colombia, although such a communication undoubtedly would receive the fullest consideration. The actual conditions as to whether traffic is open on closed will determine finally whether there is any occasion for the exercise of force by the United States.

Although the foregoing is not an official statement, yet it is believed to cover the main questions involved at the present time. It discloses that the movement of our warships southward has been a precautionary measure to look after American interests in case of an actual obstruction of traffic, and that the situation as it exists to-day does not call for an exercise of any American authority on the isthmus.

It was stated at the navy department that the battleship Iowa, now at San Francisco, will probably sail for Panama to-morrow morning. The Iowa is undergoing repairs to her boilers. This work is being pushed with all possible expedition, in order that there shall be as little delay as possible in her trip southward.

Dr. Silva Satisfied.

When seen after his visit to the state department, Dr. Silva expressed himself as highly satisfied with assurances given him by Mr. Hay that the United States would not take a hand in affairs on the isthmus unless a request came from the Colombian government itself, or the need of intervention became so apparent as to make a request unnecessary. The minister stated that some time ago he informed his government that the United States would not put into operation the treaty provision for keeping open traffic on the isthmus, unless Colombia found herself unable to do so. He says his interview with Mr. Hay strengthened this view of the affair, and he advised his government of the entirely disinterested purposes of the United States and of its purpose not to act so long as traffic across the isthmus remains unobstructed.

SLAVES IN EGYPT.

Washington, Aug. 16.—John G. Long, consul at Cairo, has sent to the state department an interesting report on the slave trade in Egypt and Abyssinia.

The suppression of the slave traffic in Egypt, he says, has been brought about largely by the energy and zeal of the slave trade department. There is still, however, more or less slavery in the Soudan in spite of all efforts to check the traffic. Two hundred and fifty-five men with camels are employed by the government to break up the trade in the Soudan and last year 25 persons were convicted. Most of these convicted persons were sheiks of the Rashidas, one of the most troublesome and dreaded tribes in the Soudan.

The slave trade in Jedda has been the most serious to arrest. The principal traffic is from Massaua and the coast to the northward in Italian territory, Abyssinia, Hodeida and Yemen. Yemen is noted for the export of eunuchs who are procured from Abyssinia. At Jedda there are 12 well-to-do slave merchants whose names and depots are well known.

The prices of slaves are: Male or female, 14 years old, about $80; 14 to 20 years, $100 to $125; 20 to 30 years, $150 each.

PORTO RICAN QUESTION.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The secretary of state has received from Attorney General Knox an opinion on the question of the approval by the President of a franchise granting to the Compania de les Ferrocarriles de Porto Rico the right to extend its railway lines between certain points on the island. The attorney general advises that the franchise in question be not approved by the President on the ground that the executive council of Porto Rico has undertaken to exempt the company and its property from all taxation for a period of 25 years. These exemptions, the attorney general holds, the executive council was not authorized to make.

"Congress," he says, "did not delegate to it the sovereign power of taxation in eluding the authority to exempt from taxation. This was delegated to the legislative assembly of Porto Rico. The two powers are different and distinct things." The council, therefore, it is held, has invaded the province of the legislative assembly and the proposed exemptions are void.

Contract Laborers.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The treasury department has issued instructions to immigrant inspectors along the Canadian border to watch for contract laborers, whom, it is charged, the steel trust is attempting to import to open some of its plants. The department has been informed that the corporation has gone as far as Great Britain for workmen to take the places of strikers, and will attempt to bring them into the United States from Canada.

RIDGELY WILL SUCCEED DAWES

Cullom's Son-in-Law Is Slated for Comptroller.

Washington, Aug. 20.—William Barrett Ridgely, of Chicago, son-in-law of Senator Cullom, will probably be appointed comptroller of the currency to succeed Charles Gates Dawes. The influences that have been working in behalf of Mr. Ridgely have made a strong impression on the President, and it is known that at the present time Mr. McKinley has practically made up his mind to appoint the young Illinoisan. Secretary Gage is known to believe that Mr. Ridgely will take down the prize and others of the President's close friends and advisers have gone so far as to say that his appointment has been determined upon. There are many signs to indicate that this is probably the case. It is known that Comptroller Dawes, during his recent visit to Canton, which was partly social and partly official, strongly urged the President to appoint Mr. Ridgely. Previously Senators Cullom and Mason had joined in a similar recommendation.

GOING TO CANTON.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Secretary Hay will leave for Canton in a day or so, probably to-morrow. It is said at the state department that more significance is attached to the visit to the President than the facts warrant.

It appears that the President wanted Mr. Hay some ten days ago. When the President is in Washington, there are frequent opportunities for consultation with his cabinet advisers, but owing to the absence of both the President and Mr. Hay, there has been no opportunity for such an exchange between them for over a month.

Although it is quite evident that the visit will give an opportunity for going over the disturbed condition in South America, the Chinese situation and other pending international questions, yet there is reason to believe that the meeting has no special reference to any one of these topics, but is more with a view to affording opportunity for a general exchange between the President and the secretary of state.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The statement of the gross postal receipts for July, as compared with July of last year, at 50 of the largest postoffices in the country, shows a net increase of 12 per cent. The largest increases were 40 per cent at Toledo, O., and 38.3 per cent at Buffalo.

The only decreases in receipts for the month were at Dayton, O., and St. Joseph, Mo.

New York, with $748,307 receipts, and Chicago, with $536,307, showed exactly the same percentage of increase, 13.4.

Following are the receipts of the five leading postoffices in Ohio in July as compared with the figures of July last year:

City.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	Pct. Inc.
Cleveland	$ 79,902	$66,550	20.0
Cincinnati	100,396	94,508	5.8
Toledo	36,580	25,991	40.7
Columbus	27,491	24,904	10.5
Dayton	17,130	18,505	....

Dayton shows a decrease of 7.4 per cent.

SENOR PALMA MAY BE CUBA'S PRESIDENT

Havana, Aug. 20.—A meeting was held yesterday, attended by a number of revolutionary generals and politicians, representing all parties, to ascertain the practicability of agreeing upon Senor Estrada Palma as a candidate for the presidency of the republic. It was convened at the request of General Maximo Gomez.

Ultimately it was decided to appoint a committee empowered to address a communication to Senor Palma, asking him to state more fully his intentions and purposes if elected president

THE BROOKLYN'S "LOOP."

New York, Aug. 20.—Walter B. Adams, of Gloucester, Mass., a seaman, who claims to have been stationed at the wheel of the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago, is quoted as giving a new explanation of the loop made by Admiral Schley's flagship, according to a special from Bellows Falls, Vt. Adams says that when the Vizcaya was pointing her course, with the evident intention of ramming the Brooklyn, Commander Hodgkins, the navigating officer issued the order to put the wheel hard down. This would have thrown the Brooklyn directly towards the Vizcaya. Adams says he understood the order, but involuntarily threw the wheel "hard up," causing the Brooklyn to swing away from the Spanish ship. Noticing his mistake instantly, he eased the wheel down, and in getting the ship back to her course the loop was formed, which Mr. Adams says was not over half a mile in length.

NAVAL WORK DELAYED.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Work on many vessels for the army and navy is being delayed because of labor troubles in San Francisco. The Union Iron Works has contracts for six warships and two submarine torpedo boats. The most important of these is the battleship Ohio. She was launched a few months ago by President McKinley and the moment she took the water work was ceased on her. The machinists were then on strike and few men have since been employed on the battleship.

Moored close beside the Ohio is the monitor Wyoming. She was launched last September and is not yet completed. The torpedo boat destroyers Preble, Perry and Paul Jones also are at the Union Iron Works.

HOBSON IN BUSINESS.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States navy, hero of the Merrimac incident at Santiago, has gone into business in Atlanta. He is a member of a cotton-buying firm of Beatty, Hobson & Co. The firm succeeds the firm of Ehney & Co., which was dissolved on August 1, Mr. Ehney leaving Atlanta to join his former partner, Charles M. Barnwell, in the cotton business at Shreveport, La.

Captain Hobson will of course remain in the navy. Mr. Beatty will conduct the business. Captain Hobson's brother is also a member of the firm.

President Hays, of the Southern Pacific, reported to have resigned because of curtailment of powers.

Bethlehem Iron Works sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company for $7,500,000.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

MANY DROWNED

In the Capsizing of a River Steamer at Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., August 20.—The river steamer City of Golconda, plying between this city and Elizabethtown, Ill., was struck by a squall during a storm, about 7 o'clock last night, as she was en route to Puducah, and turned over in ten feet of water, six miles above the city, as she was going into Crowell's Landing.

The disaster occurred as supper was being served, and many of the seventy-five passengers were in the cabin. The wind struck the boat without warning and there was no time for those on the inside to escape. Captain Jesse Bauer and Pilot E. E. Peck were the last to leave the boat and swim ashore. They saved several of those struggling in the water and left the survivors in a house near the bank and came to the city.

Thirty-Five Are Missing.

Puducah, Ky., Aug. 20.—At least thirty-five lives are known to have been lost when the river steamer City of Golconda turned turtle, yesterday, in a windstorm, while the boat was being worked into the landing at Crowell, near here. There were 60 persons aboard. Of these thirty-six are reported missing, not including several colored deck hands whose names are unobtainable. The missing:

Miss Lizzie Graham, Grahamsville, Ky.; Miss Trixie Graham, Grahamsville, Ky.; Mrs. Charles Davis, Smithfield; Mrs. W. A. Hogan and three children, of Paducah; Col. Turner, Smithfield; Charlyan Gordon, Smithfield; Mrs. David Adams, Smithfield; Watts Davis and wife, Livingston; William Webb, Smithfield; Miss Lucy Barrett, Smithfield; Clarence Slayden, Lola; D. Jackson, of Golconda; August F. Kriepke, of Golconda; John Walters, of Golconda; Clarence Coker, of Golconda; fireman and three colored deckhands; Engineer Hayden and son; Joseph McAllister, St. Louis; two white men, names unknown, peddlers; Mrs. Hutchinson, Evansville; three children, names unknown; George Stanberry, W. Woods, Howard Rondo; several colored deck hands.

One Woman Saved.

Of all the women aboard the steamer, only one, the wife of Engineer Hayden, was saved. The passengers were at dinner in the cabin when the storm struck. There was absolutely no chance for those in the cabin to escape. The usual rocking of a steamer capsized by the wind was not felt. The boat simply turned over and sank in ten feet of water. Capt. Bauer and Pilot Peck jumped overboard and reached shore, where they secured assistance and rowed around the wreck, picking up the few who had been able to throw themselves overboard.

Of those who were inside the cabin of the steamer when it turned over only two—H. E. Whorten and N. S. Quarternous, of Hampton, Ky., escaped. They got out by breaking a hole through the glass top-work and were picked up by the boats.

Captain Bauer expressed the opinion that the people in the cabin were drowned instantly. He heard no screams and declared that the accident happened so quickly it was a mystery to him how a single person escaped.

As the boat's passenger list was lost, as well as all the ship's paper, an absolutely accurate list of persons drowned has not been obtained. The Golconda, which was valued at $2,500, plied between this city and Elizabethtown, Ill., and was due here at 7 o'clock last evening. She was the only boat coming down yesterday and the passenger list was ususually heavy.

UP TO HOWISON.

He Will Be Asked to Explain Alleged Interview Censuring Rear Admiral Schley.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The acting secretary of the navy, Mr. Hackett, had on his desk to-day the letter from Admiral Schley's counsel relative to a reported interview by Admiral Howison, one of the members of the court of inquiry. Beyond admitting that the letter had been received, Mr. Hackett would not discuss it in any phase. It is the general expectation, however, that the letter will be forwarded to Admiral Howison with a request for a reply.

Capt. Parker, one of Admiral Schley's counsel, held a brief conference with Mr. Hackett during the morning.

A formal request for a list of the witnesses to be summoned by the judge advocate was made by Admiral Schley's counsel to-day. The request will be complied with as soon as practicable.

SENOR VICUNA DEAD

Chilian Minister Passed Away at Buffalo To-day.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The state department is advised by telegraph of the death of Senor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, minister from Chili to the United States, which occurred at Buffalo this morning. Senor Vicuna was one of the best-known South American statesmen.

TEN DISAPPEARANCES.

New York, Aug. 19.—Within two years ten notable persons have disappeared completely from human knowledge. Three of them the governments of the United States, Russia and Italy are trying in vain to find. One of them has been lost in equatorial Africa, one in the Philippines and another in Asia. Seven may be hidden in polar snows. Following is the list:

Captain Charles M. Rockefeller, U. S. A., disappeared at Manila, April 28, 1899.

Sven Hadin went into Thibet and has not been heard from since April last.

Prof. F. G. Garner, who sailed from New York to study gorilla language in Africa, has not communicated with the outside world since November, 1900.

Lieutenant Peary, the arctic explorer, has not been heard from since March, 1900.

Lieutenant Franco Quirini, of the Italian army, disappeared in polar regions March 23, 1900.

Mrs. Peary and her daughter, Marie A. Peary, started north from Greenland August 10, 1900. They have not been heard from since.

Otto Sverdrup, Nansen's old captain, has been lost a year and a half in polar regions.

Robert Stein, Professor Wambath and Dr. Leopold Kahn, of the Kahn-Stein expedition to the north pole, have not been heard from since the spring of 1900.

Poor Hop Crop.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 16.—It is estimated that the hop crop in Oneida, Madison and Otsego counties will not be over two-thirds the average this year, and possibly not more than half. The vines are prolific, but the hops have not burred out well.

Arch Rock, in San Francisco Bay, blown up by thirty tons of nitroglatin. Rocks and debris hurled 1,000 feet in the air by the explosion and many fish killed.

GEN. MACARTHUR

Arrives From the Philippines on the Transport Sheridan.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—The transport Sheridan arrived yesterday from Manila, bringing Gen. MacArthur and staff, the officers and 869 enlisted men of the Fourteenth infantry, and Company A, of the battalion of engineers, 262 discharged soldiers, 39 prisoners, 69 discharged civilian employes, five marines and 12 stowaways. The prisoners are nearly all short term men, most of them soldiers of the Fourteenth. Lieut. Col. Quinton is in command of eight companies of the Fourteenth. A passenger on the Sheridan was Capt. S. W. Newton, of the Thirty-fourth volunteers, who took a prominent part in the capture of Aguinaldo.

MAJ. GEN. MAC ARTHUR.

Maj. Gen. MacArthur served in the war of the rebellion and rose from the rank of lieutenant to adjutant of the Wisconsin Volunteers and to the brevet rank of colonel. At the close of the war he was made lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, and subsequently served with the same rank in the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He was promoted to a captaincy in the Twenty-sixth, and afterward served in that rank in the Thirteenth. In 1889 Captain MacArthur was assigned to the department of the adjutant general, and remained in that part of the service up to the time he was made a brigadier general of volunteers and ordered report to General Merritt at San Francisco for service in the Philippines.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The Record-Herald prints the following statement obtained from Gen. MacArthur by an interview in San Francisco:

"War has wrecked the Philippines and laid waste whole districts. The people in many districts have relapsed into barbarism. The best conditions prevail in northern Luzon. You may say that the whole territory is pacified but not tranquilized, but it will not be many months before law and order are observed everywhere.

"While the conditions are not perfect, they are gratifying. A few groups of armed insurgents are still at large, but they will soon surrender, as their power is broken and they are not being aided by the natives. These natives have come to see that surrender does not mean death, and they are coming in every week with their rifles.

"Throughout northern Luzon the insurrection has been dead for some time and there is freedom of movement. Still a large criminal class there commits depredations on Americans and natives, although the latter suffer more severely. The natives are eagerly seeking the establishment of civil government that they may root out these bands of criminals. There is every reason to believe that the whole country will soon be perfectly safe for travelers.

"At present there is some trouble at Samar, but Gen. Hughes, with a large and effective force has gone after them and will soon bring the insurgents to their senses. That is the worst place, but it is not interfering with the coast business. In Cebu and Bohal and occasionally in southern Luzon there is a slight outbreak, but it is caused by the criminal element.

"The civil government was about to put in force some excellent ideas for the municipal government of the city of Manila when I left. The city is in excellent condition, especially in its sanitary departments, and its growth in business has been enormous."

ENGINE DIDN'T STOP.

New York, Aug. 17.—Alfred Blanco, an employe of the West Shore railroad, wagered a week's pay with his brother Pietro that he could stop a switch engine in the yard at Granton, N. J., claiming that the engineer would respond to his signal. The engineer did not recognize the man's authority, and signaled him to get out of the way. Blanco, still anxious to stop the engine and win the wager, waited till too late and was killed.

GIRL SWAM 12 MILES.

Sag Harbor, L. I., Aug. 17.—Miss Madge Johnson, daughter of Dr. Johnson, of this village, returned to her home yesterday in company with Miss Grace Halsey, a teacher in the Greenport public schools, and Miss Mabel Savage, after a swim of twelve miles having been in the water seven hours. Miss Johnson is about 23 years old and is devoted to athletics.

IOWA SAILS FOR PANAMA.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—The battleship Iowa has taken on coal and ammunition and is expected to sail direct to-day for Panama. The Ranger is now en route to the same port, but, on account of her slowness, she will not reach Panama until after the Iowa arrives there. These vessels will protect American interests on the western side of the Isthmus.

THE SHAMROCK.

New York, Aug. 16.—As a matter of interest, it is worth noticing that not only the model of the new Shamrock is "Yankee," but that nearly all the "wrinkles" in rig and in the matter of the stocks, have been derived from American sources. The sails are of American cotton duck, and the mainsail is laced to the boom—a recent concession to American methods. As a mater of fact, the Shamrock II has more of American "wrinkles" in hull, spars, sails and rigging than are indigenous to Great Britain. She is more than two-thirds "Yankee."

GATLING MOTOR PLOW.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Dr. R. J. Gatling, who invented the famous rapid-fire gun bearing his name, has turned his attention toward farm machinery, and proposes to revolutionize existing agricultural methods. Dr. Gatling is the inventor of a motor plow, which, he asserts, will accomplish, from a comparative standpaint on the farm what his gun did on the field of battle. The claim is made by the great inventor that his plow, under the guidance of one man, will break the surface of a 30-acre field in a single day.

ALASKAN CABLE.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 15.—The United States transport Rosecrans is scheduled to sail at 10 o'clock this morning with several detachments of troops for the north. Lieut. Gunster, from Vancouver barracks, will have charge of the detachment to go from Fort Liscum, and will remain there all winter.

Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington roads planning to consolidate their freight and passenger agencies at important business centers.

CANADA'S CENSUS.

Exact Population of 5,338,883 for the Entire Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16.—The first official bulletin of the census was issued today. The population of the dominion is given at 5,338,883, an increase of 505,644 over the census of 1891. The population of the provinces is as follows:

British Columbia, 190,000; Manitoba, 246,464; New Brunswick, 331,093; Nova Scotia, 495,116; Ontario, 2,167,978; Prince Edward Island, 103,258; Quebec, 1,620,974; territories, 45,000; unorganized territories, 75,000.

The population of the cities of Canada is as follows:

Montreal, 266,826; Toronto, 207,971; Quebec, 68,834; Ottawa, 59,902; Hamilton, 52,550; Winnipeg, 42,336; Halifax, 40,787; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,983; Victoria, 20,821; Kingston, 18,043; Vancouver, 26,196; Brantford, 16,631; Hull, 13,988; Charlottetown, 12,080; Valleyfield, 11,055; Sherbrooke, 11,765; Sydney, 9,908; Moncton, 9,026; Calgarry, 12,142; Brandon, 5,738.

In a few districts the records, for the present, are incomplete, and the figures for them have been estimated in part.

The returns of the extreme of the northern portions of Quebec and Ontario and for the unorganized territories of Athabasca, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon have not been received.

MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

Havana, Aug. 20.—The second man who was bitten by infected mosquitoes that had been set apart for the experiments of Dr. Coldas, the Brazilian expert, died of yellow fever to-day.

POOR MRS. NATION.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Carrie Nation added to her experience, yesterday, when her face was slapped by a man who resented her grabbing for a cigar he was smoking. She was taking a trip on one of the St. Lawrence river boats and was giving the passengers a tirade against the use of tobacco.

She was taking cigars and cigarettes from the passengers, and made an attempt to snatch a cigar from the mouth of Eugene Foley, a traveling man from Utica. Foley slapped her in the face and she immediately terminated her crusade against tobacco. Foley afterward apologized for striking her.

Mrs. Nation spoke at Glen Park, yesterday afternoon and evening before two small audiences. She did not speak over five minutes and was greeted by hisses when she finished. The lectures were given under the local management of "Dell" Slocum, proprietor of one of the most notorious saloons in the city.

RESTORED TO LIFE.

Larned, Kan., Aug. 14.—A supposed corpse brought to life by a bolt of lightning is the story that comes from Hanston, twenty miles from this city. The 5-year old daughter of Samuel McPrease apparently died Sunday. Funeral services were held Monday. On the way to the cemetery lightning struck the metallic coffin and opened it, whereupon the child sat up and called for her mother. The horses were knocked down but no other damage was done. The little girl is in a fair way to recovery. It is believed she was in a cataleptic state from which the lightning shock aroused her.

Valuable Pearl.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 14.—One of the most remarkable pearl finds was made by Miss Ida Brooks, of McGregor, Iowa. Miss Brooks was on the river for a day's outing, and after taking dinner on the island, a clam digger threw her some shells, saying: "Here are the kind they find big pearls in," in a joking way. In one she found a pearl valued at $500.

GREAT INVENTION.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15.—C. H. Gaunt, of the Northern Pacific's telegraph department, has invented system for the simultaneous transmission of telephonic and telegraphic messages over the same wire.

The Northern Pacific is making extensive tests between St. Paul and White Bear lake, and the apparatus has given perfect satisfaction. It has be enpossible to send telegraphic messages, with the use of the usual code, at the same time that two parties were conversing over the wire, without confusion. The system will be adopted in connection with a transcontinental telephone system.

Justice Caught Them.

Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 16.—Sam Powers and James Lipton were arrested yesterday by County Detective Munson at Salladasburg, for a peculiar crime committed almost two years ago.

They caught a white horse, shaved its tail, mane and foretop, and then painted the animal red.

The owner ascertained the names of the offenders after months of hard work.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Aug. 17.—Bradstreet's today says: An improvement alike in tone and in demand is noted in trade circles this week and fall trade may be said to have opened actively. While the most optimistic reports come from the northwest, several large markets in the corn belt send more cheerful reports, based partially upon a still further improvement in crop conditions, but likewise the result of the growth of a feeling that while the yields of most crops will be smaller than last year the prices paid for the same will be higher and the purchasing power of the agricultural community as a whole will be little impaired. Advances in wheat, corn, oats and hog products support this view. Weather and crop conditions in the northwest combine to give that section specially generous yields, and to stimulate jobbing demand in nearly all lines. Good crops in the Pacific northwest are also reported and the outlook for fall trade in that section is a cheerful one, the only flaw at present being the strike confronting the shipping interests at San Francisco. Fresh vegetables and fruits and country produce are scarce and high in price, and canned goods also tend higher. Southern trade advices are marred by damage inflicted by the storm of Wednesday, which appears to have hurt the Louisiana rice crop severely, but it is not thought to have hurt sugar or cotton very much. Timely rains have improved cotton in the Mississippi valley and advices from the South Atlantic states are of a heavy yield.

In textiles it is to be noted that the talk of a strike with the necessary curtailed production has not strengthened print cloths, which are 3-16c lower on the week. Woolen goods appear to be better situated than those of cotton, and in raw products the low and fine grades of wool are firm, with some tending upward, while raw cotton is without change.

The iron and steel trade shows little change, but an interesting fact is that, despite the lowered consumption growing out of the strike, stocks of pig iron are smaller than they were a month ago on a comparatively trifling decrease in production. Chicago iron interests are getting much business diverted from the eastern markets by the strike. The position of canned goods manufacturers, demand from whom is active, is rendered uncomfortable by the scarcity of tin plates. Sheets and bars are likewise firm. In other lines, notably structural materials, a large business is going forward and a heavy demand for light hardware is reported the country over. The boot and shoe manufacturers have booked good orders. Hides are firm. The strength of white pine, supported as it has been by small stocks at leading markets, is notable.

Business failures in the United States number 178, as against 185 last week, 168 in this week a year ago, and 172 in 1899.

For Canada the failures for the week number 25, as against 29 last week, 24 in this week a year ago and 20 in 1899.

OHIO CROPS.

The weather bureau bulletin of Ohio crops for the week ending August 19 says:

Unevenly distributed showers prevailed in Ohio from the night of the 14th to the 19th. On the night of the 14th-15th rain was heaviest in the southeastern counties and on the 17th and 18th heaviest in northern and northwestern. As will be seen in the following paragraph, the total for the week amounts to only 0.25 inch at Cincinnati, 0.30 inch at Dayton, and 0.32 inch at Columbus and Bucyrus, but in most northwestern, northeastern and southeastern counties a general rainfall has occurred.

The rain has helped pastures and will make fall plowing possible in most districts. Oat cutting in northern counties is nearly completed, but the yield is not generally good, thrashing shows fair yield elsewhere. The clover seed prospect continues fair.

The rain will help late corn in most districts. In some southwestern counties the correspondents state that it is too late to be of any benefit.

It is expected that late garden crops and in a few instances late potatoes will be benefited by the rains, but generally potatoes, truck and garden crops are exceedingly poor. Tobacco has been benefited, although in some fields in the southwest it is very poor; cutting has begun.

The late fruits will be benefited. Peaches are ripening slowly. Apples are very scarce. There are numerous complaints of grapes decaying.

Italian Wheat.

Rome, Aug. 17.—Favorable crop reports throughout Italy indicate the wheat prospect as slightly in excess of last season's harvest of 42,000,000 hectolitres.

The wine outlook is also promising, there being no disease affecting the vines. For the first time in several seasons the olive crop will be good, and the prospects for hemp, corn and rice are uniformly bright.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Aug. 20—Close—The foreigners turned sellers of wheat this morning and made a break that wiped out the cables were steady, but when Broussau and large commission houses with foreign connections commenced to unload at Chicago the effect was at once notable, and the northwest, with its big harvest to fall back on, helped by also taking to the selling side. Clearances also started off good, and the market continued weak, closing down 1½c.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day were 453 cars, compared with 262 cars last week and 234 a year ago.

At Liverpool to-day wheat closed ½ higher to ¼ lower, at Antwerp the decline was 12½ ct., and at Paris 25 to 30 ct.

Bradstreet's detail of the world's available supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, decrease	$82,000	
Europe and afloat, increase	800,000	
Total, net decrease	82,000	
Corn, decrease	53,000	
Oats, increase	525,000	

Primary receipts were:

	To-day	Last Year.
Wheat	1,051,000	1,005,000
Corn	360,000	318,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	382,000	364,000
Corn	228,000	133,000

Total clearances to-day were 435,000 bushels of wheat and flour, 85,000 bushels of corn and 18,000 of oats.

Corn trade was active on the decline, September liquidation forcing down the price.

Oats were also lower.

The trade in seed was very lively and clover seed prices were well off.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 58½c; September, 57¾c; December, 59¼c.

Oats—Cash, 36½c; September, 35¾c; December, 36½c.

Rye—September, 55c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.35; October, $5.20; December, $5.20.

Timothy seed—$2.50.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	Aug. 19
Cash	72½	73½	72¼	72¾		73¾
Sept.	72¾	73¾	72¼	72¾		73½
Dec.	73½	74¼	73¼	74¼		75¼
CHICAGO.						
Wheat—						
Sept.	71	71¼	69¾	70